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[illegible] FROM WASHINGTON.

The Condition [of] the Country at the Present Time.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Reports of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy.

Reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster-General.

Changes Suggested in the Organization of the Departments.

Report of Lieut. Page, of the Water Witch Expedition.

Reports of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs and Pensions.

[illegible] Debate on the President's Message in the Senate.

[illegible] to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

[illegible] from the State Department re[lating] to affairs in Kansas, embracing all the instructions to, and correspondence with, [illegible] officers there. They are not of much [illegible].

[Report] of the Secretary of the Navy.

[The Rep]ort of the Secretary of the Navy is an [illegible] and well-written paper. It details the operations of the Squadrons during the last year. He suggests that there should be two Squadrons in the Pacific instead of one. The rapid increase of our commerce there, the importance of Central America and the islands scattered in that sea, and the extent of California and Oregon, are given as reasons.

Lieut. BERRYMAN's survey of the bottom of the sea between Newfoundland and Ireland, with a view to telegraphic communication with Europe, is referred to at length. The route is 1,600 miles long; the greatest depth two and a half miles. The practicability of laying the wire is established.

He urges the importance of ordnance and practical gunnery. The British service has gunnery-practice ships. We [illegible] have relied, in making selections for captains of guns, on men from the crew [illegible] for the station. An effort is now making to establish a system for training men especially for this duty. The sloop-of-war Plymouth, now lying at the Washington Navy-Yard, is being fitted out as a gunnery-practice ship, with an experimental battery of a few light and heavy guns. It is confidently hoped that this practice-ship will annually turn off a number of seamen thoroughly trained to the management of heavy ordnance, in storm and calm, and that our men-of-war will be supplied soon with officers and men familiarized with all the appliances of these great engines of destruction.

He gives reasons for the recent change in the armament of our national ships. The former success of the American Navy has been owing much to the superiority of the calibre of our guns; and the Secretary recommends that we not only keep pace with, but if possible be in advance of, others in the character of our engines of war.

Our new steam frigates are all afloat, and the most sanguine expectations of the Department relative to them have been realized. The speed of those tested is greater than usual in auxiliary [illegible], in which steam is [illegible] power. The Niagara will carry twelve eleven-inch guns, each throwing shells of one hundred and thirty-five pounds.

There is no reason for withholding the former recommendations for the building and equipment of additional sloops-of-war, carrying a battery of fifteen or twenty guns, of light draft, so that they can enter the harbors of Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans, as well as New-York and Boston. The arguments for a steady and gradual increase of the Navy have lost none of their force. Even the construction of the sloops recommended would add little actual increase, as many of the old vessels are unworthy of repair.

The establishments for building and repairing machinery at New-York and Norfolk will be completed next year. The foundry at Boston will be delayed, on account of the difficulty of obtaining a safe foundation. When these establishments are completed, Government can build and repair its own machinery. The entire machinery of the Minnesota was built at the Washington yard, and gives entire satisfaction.

It is important that such a policy should be adopted towards seamen as will insure a full supply, and promote the enlistment of Americans. Increased pay, honorable discharges, a superior quality of clothing and provision, a superior quality of medicines, care bestowed by skillful surgeons upon the sick, and improvements in berthing the men, are all incentives held out to invite enlistments. To hold out further encouragement to enlist, and to prevent any cause of complaint for being unnecessarily detained beyond three years, the Department recommends that the length of the cruise should be two, instead of three years, and has directed that hereafter it shall constitute a part of the sailing instructions to commanders of squadrons, that when the term of enlistment of a majority of the crew of any vessel has expired, the vessel shall be sent home.

A fostering care of the apprentice system, and its gradual enlargement, are the surest methods of making a radical improvement, and securing a fair proportion of Americans. Several hundred American boys are now enlisted, and in active service in the various squadrons. There was no difficulty in procuring their enlistment. While the great consideration in admitting apprentices is to secure American sailors, it might encourage the youths if the President were authorized by law the appointment of ten as midshipmen. Such a law is recommended.

Attention is called to several vacancies in the same grades of the Navy, caused by deaths and resignations, some of which occurred more than a year ago. It is recommended that they be filled by regular promotions, or by nominating for restoration to the active list any reserved or dropped officer who may be adjudged by the President to be entitled to such Executive interposition.

The Secretary refers to the report of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, in which he suggests that a small corps of Assistant Pursers, with moderate salaries, be established. Storeships and vessels on special service are not furnished with pursers, and their duty devolves on the commanding officers, who, ignorant of accounts, frequently suffer pecuniary losses.

The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine recommends that the Hospital Fund be paid the value of the land recently conveyed to the Treasury Department for the purposes of a Marine Hospital.

The Department, though opposed to an increase of bureaus or offices, cannot refrain from recommending the creation of an additional office—that of Judge Advocate. The careful enforcement of the law authorizing courts-martial renders it necessary.

It is recommended that the Nautical Almanac be placed under the charge of a naval professor of Mathematics.

The Naval Academy continues to prosper. The Secretary recommends, in addition to the Naval Board of Examiners, a Naval Board of Visitors, composed of civilians, and appointed annually.

The Naval Observatory continues to sustain its high reputation.

The expressions in regard to the usefulness of the Marine Corps are renewed. The Secretary has so often recommended the appointment of officers of military education, that he will now only refer to his former reports.

Notice had been given to E. K. COLLINS of a discontinuance of his extra appropriation.

The Report recommends an increase of the pay of a portion of the grades of Naval officers, but does not say which.

The estimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps for the next year amount to $[illegible].

The Exploration of the La Plata and its Tributaries.

REPORT OF LIEUT. PAGE, OF THE "WATER WITCH" EXPEDITION, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The report on the late exploration and survey of the river La Plata and its tributaries, by Lieut. PAGE, Commander of the *Water Witch*, is a highly interesting document, and contributes not a little to Geographical science. It is altogether too voluminous for publication in the TIMES, especially as many particulars of the expedition have already appeared in your journal; but a brief synopsis of its contents may not be uninteresting to your readers at the present time.

The *Water Witch* sailed from New-York in February, 1853. Having arrived at Rio Janeiro in April following, Lieut. PAGE, through the U. S. Legation there, communicated to the Brazilian Government the object of the expedition, and obtained permission and facilities for carrying his explorations as far as Albuquerque, on the river Paraguay. Beyond this point at first, he was not allowed to proceed, but subsequently the prohibition was removed. From Rio, the *Water Witch* went to Buenos Ayres, where she was unavoidably detained for some time, and served as a man-of-war for the protection of United States citizens until the then pending difficulties were settled by the abandonment of the siege by the forces of the Argentine Confederation under General URQUIZA.

The principal affluents of the River La Plata, the Parana, the Uruguay and their tributaries, were the field of Lieutenant PAGE's operations, and his researches are of considerable value both to the commercial and scientific world. A few miles below the spot where the Parana and Uruguay meet and form the River La Plata is the Island of Martin Garcia, once considered of great importance from its commanding military position, but now that importance is greatly diminished by the discovery of a hitherto unknown channel, deeper than the old channel, and whose course forms the boundary between the foreign States of Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental. The Island, by this discovery, has lost the political character it has maintained, of commanding the channels both of the Uruguay and Parana.

This was the initial point of the explorations. It was followed by an expedition up the Parana, which river was ascended about 800 miles from Buenos Ayres to its confluence with the Paraguay: and, from this point, the Paraguay was further ascended about 900 miles, to the Brazilian military post called Corumba, beyond which the advance of the *Water Witch* was at that time prohibited. The exploration of certain tributaries of the Parana was also subsequently prohibited by the Paraguay Government—an unwarrantable assumption of authority—as it only held jurisdiction over these waters conjointly with the Argentine Confederation, which fully authorized the expedition. Lieut. PAGE, with a brief allusion, passes over the episode that occurred about this time, when he found it necessary to interfere for the protection of American citizens. He simply stigmatizes the action of the Paraguay Government in this respect as an outrage yet unavenged.

The territory on both sides of the Parana, up to the confluence of the Paraguay, belongs to the Argentine Confederation, with the exception of a portion of the right bank, about 145 miles in extent, which pertains to Buenos Ayres. The Provinces bordering on the river are Entre Rios and Corrientes on the left, and Santa Fe on the right—the latter chiefly inhabited by various tribes of Indians. This extent of country embraces some 200,000 square miles. It is watered by navigable rivers and well studded with timber. The fertility of the soil is unsurpassed. It is sparsely populated, though in Rosario, Province of Santa Fe, the population is increasing with surprising rapidity; a result owing partly to a popular form of Government, and partly to the anticipated construction of a railroad from Rosario to Cardova. The Parana is subject to a periodical rise and fall, and in September, when the *Water Witch* ascended, it was at its lowest state, but no difficulty was experienced.

The periodical rise and fall in the Paraguay are just the reverse in the Parana. The average width of the Paraguay is from one-eighth to three-quarters of a mile. From its mouth to Ascension, the Capital—a distance of 260 miles—there was found no less than 20 feet of water when the river had fallen two feet. Lieut. PAGE dwells on the admirable adaptability of these rivers *for steam navigation*. There are no obstructions to navigation in the shape of shoals or rocks. The Paraguay wood from the Banks was ascertained to be equal in the production of steam to a ton of the best Anthracite coal. The country is very thinly settled. Between the most Northern Paraguayan and the most Southern Brazilian station—a distance of 250 miles—there was not a single civilized habitation. From Coimbra the expedition ascended to Coramba, a distance of 120 miles, and there reached the northern limit (Lat. 19° 5') to which the exploration in Paraguay was circumscribed by the Brazilian Government—a point, in the interior of South America, *very little short of 2,000 miles from the Ocean by the course of the river*. Lieut. PAGE is of opinion that the *Water Witch* could have ascended at least 300 miles further—to Cayaba, the capital of the Brazilian frontier State of Matto Grasso, which presents an important market to commerce. This fact—that the Paraguay is navigable *to the heart of one of the richest Brazilian Provinces*—is considered one of the grandest results of the expedition. At this interesting point further explorations of all the waters of Paraguay or the entry within the limits of her territory was prohibited by a formal proclamation, and, by the outrage above mentioned, exploration of the Parana was prohibited also. At the same time the Brazilian prohibition against exploring the tributaries of the Paraguay within its jurisdiction was removed. Lieut. PAGE believes that the time is not far distant when these prohibitions will no longer exist, but a more enlightened policy will prevail.

Lieut. PAGE here enters at length into the products of Paraguay. The "Yerba" up to this time has been her chief source of profit. But independent of this, as well as of the wealth in immense herds of cattle, her iron and other mines and her capabilities for agricultural development will be of incalculable value.

The Bahia Negra, a tributary of the Paraguay, and emptying into that river about 58 miles below Coimbra was then explored. After ascending 36 miles, the river was found to be closed by an impracticable growth of grass: but this impediment, Lieut. PAGE thinks, might be removed and an opening effected into a region of Bolivia, called Otergis, which would give that State *the nearest approach to waters navigable at all seasons*. The report then enters into a description of the improvements—social, industrial, and political—which Paraguay has undergone in the last few years; noticing also the increase of exports and imports from and to Asumcion, results of the free navigation of the Parana and Paraguay. The wood of the country is especially noted for its various species and great value. The Provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios are then explored. Here, agricultural resources are neglected; the inhabitants look for profit to trade in horses and cattle, for the raising of which the soil is well adapted. But laboring hands and an agricultural po[pulation] are most wanted to develop the great resources of these Provinces.

The River Uruguay is next explored. It bounds Entre Rios, and Corrientes on the east, and separates these two provinces from the Banda Oriental and Brazil. It is navigable for 250 miles up to the "Satta Grande," where the progress of vessels is arrested by rapids. The scenery on either side is described as surpassingly beautiful.

The next, and a very important exploration, was that of the River Salado, and its operations in connecting the Paraguay, Parana and Uruguay with the La Plata. The work was commenced under discouraging circumstances, for Lieut. PAGE sought in vain for information. He, however, left the *Water Witch*, and with a small party chartered a light steamer and thus entered the Salado. This river was ascended several hundred miles, when, further progress being impossible, the expedition returned to Santa Fé—a frontier military post, about 300 miles from the mouth—and from this point Lieut. PAGE resolved to proceed by land to the upper waters of the Salado. His journey from Santa Fé to Santiago—a distance of 600 miles—was performed on horseback and accomplished in safety. Through the kindness of the Governor of Santiago the party were furnished with a boat and an escort, and, thus provided, they determined to effect the *descent* of the Salado, in the *ascent* of which they had been foiled. All being ready, the boat was transported by oxen a distance of 40 miles, and then was launched upon the Salado. The descent was not impracticable, but the delays occasioned by overhanging trees was so great, that Lieut. PAGE determined once more to proceed by land. These trees which could be easily removed, *are the only obstacles to safe navigation*. At no point, since the boat was abandoned, was there less than six feet of water, and the low state of the river (throughout a distance of seven hundred miles from its mouth) continued not longer than two months of that year. Lieutenant PAGE says, that from Santiago to Santa Fe there is not an obstruction in the river which *could not be removed by manual labor, without the cost of machinery, or calling into requisition the science of engineering*. There are neither rocks nor shoals. Thus the important discovery is made that, during high water the River Salado is *navigable for 900 hundred miles, by its course, or 400 in a direct line*. Lieutenant PAGE speaks of the great healthiness of the climate, and says, that in the midst of exposure and hardship there was an unusual absence of sickness among both officers and crew of the *Water Witch*. In the report extracts are given from native papers to show the deep interest felt by the people in the explorations and discoveries of Lieutenant PAGE. This expedition up the Salado occupied over two months.

The collections in Natural History obtained by the *Water Witch* are described as very comprehensive, and as far the largest collection ever made in South America by any American expedition.

Lieutenant PAGE concludes his report by reviewing the great inducements held out to emigrants by the provinces of the La Plata—a salubrious climate and a fertile soil. With a laboring population the future greatness of such a country would no longer be a problem, but its vast resources would be developed with astonishing rapidity.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The Report of the Secretary of War is voluminous and interesting.

The authorized strength of the Army is 17,894; the actual strength on the 1st of July was 15,562. The number of enlistments during the twelve months ending Sept. 30 was 4,440; the number of persons offering to enlist, but who were rejected for minority or unfitness, was 5,604. The number of casualties during the last fiscal year, by deaths, discharges and desertions, was 6,096, of which 3,223 were by desertion.

The movements of troops for the last year are related briefly.

The Indian difficulties on the Western plains have been successfully terminated, except with the Cheyennes. In Texas, though the military force has been reduced during the last year, there has been a considerable decrease of Indian disturbances. It suggests the propriety of removing the fragmentary tribes of Indians in Texas to reservations on the United States lands north of the Red River, which would greatly reduce the expenditures for keeping them in subjection by rendering the maintenance of so many military posts unnecessary.

The Indian war on the Pacific is ended. The possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Companies are held by persons who owe no allegiance to us, but whose influence for evil is unbounded with the Indians. The Report suggests the extinguishment of these rights.

The expense and embarrassment to the service resulting from the present policy of locating military posts in advance of settlement, and along emigrant routes across the continent, [illegible]. They are manifested in the large amounts required for transportation, and in the small garrisons found at most of the posts. The condition of things which led to the adoption of this policy originally, has entirely changed. It began when the settlers were rapidly pushing their way to the fertile regions in the Valley of the Mississippi. The reports of reconnoissances submitted by the War Department during the last few years, show that with few exceptions the country lying between the hundredth meridian of longitude and the coast range of mountains overlooking the Pacific, *is not susceptible of* cultivation with the aid of artificial means, and that it can never be covered by an agricultural population. The limit, therefore, has been reached beyond which civilization has ceased to flow in the train of advancing military posts. A new post established in this desert region does not become the nucleus of settlement, from which in a short time provisions and forage can be drawn, and the expense of transportation be thus reduced to a necessary supply of groceries, implements and munitions of war; but all the heavy articles of subsistence must be procured from a remote market, transported not by water, but over roads made by the United States.

The settlement of New-Mexico was begun long anterior to that of large portions of many populous districts in the States, yet to this day cultivation has extended little beyond the Red Bravo; and though forts Laramie and Kearney, on the Oregon route, have been long established, there are no agricultural settlements about them. Though we have been in the habit of believing that the great basin of Utah presented a fertile oasis, recent events furnish much reason to doubt its capability to sustain any considerable population depending on its own resources year after year.

In view of these considerations, instead of dispersing the troops to form small garrisons at numerous posts, where we only exhibit our weakness to the savage foe, the Secretary suggests that within the fertile regions a few points accessible by steamboats or railways should be selected, at which large garrisons should be maintained, and from which strong detachments should annually be sent out into the Indian country during the season when grass will suffice for the support of draft and burden. These detachments would be available both to hunt up and chastise those tribes which had committed depredations, and to give needful protection to emigrants to or from the Pacific slope during the traveling season.

Experience has shown that small posts are nearly powerless beyond their own limits. Some of the most flagrant depredations have been committed on parties in the vicinity of such military posts, and the inability to pursue and punish the offenders has tended to bring into disrepute the power and energy of the United States, whose citizens are the victims of predatory attacks. In fact, these posts being fixed points in the route of emigrants, afford the Indians opportunity of observing each train which passes, and thus determine upon their future operations.

Cavalry cannot be sustained in a state of efficiency during the Winter; and without stables, grain and hay, which are almost impossible to procure, and then only at enormous cost. Infantry garrisons are less expensive, because less forage is required.

If sufficient garrisons were kept at all the posts now established for the purpose of making expeditions at any time among the neighboring tribes, it is not believed they would be equally effective with marching detachments of the same numerical strength. Their position would be known, their preparations for taking the field observed, and a considerable force, if necessary, could be left behind for the protection of the public property at each post. The instruction and discipline in quarters would be inferior to that of large garrisons, and the capacity of troops suddenly emerging from quarters to begin forced marches of pursuit, would be less than that of men inured by long marches and frequent bivouacs to bear fatigue and protect themselves against exposure incident to service in the field.

The present policy of distribution also involves the frequent construction and abandonment of posts, and the employment of all the troops much of the time at constant labor, alike injurious to military instruction and the contentment of the men. It also involves the continual abandonment of a position soon after it had been made comfortable, which leaves the soldier without inducement for the sacrifices he may be called upon to make, and tends to increase the number of desertions.

Under the new policy suggested the troops would be comfortably quartered in the midst of civilization. Their Summer campaign would be the field-practice of their profession, the temporary dangers and toils of which would give zest to the soldier's life, with a prospect of return to the comforts, association and means of instruction of a large garrison at a well-established post at a given time.

It is believed that such an arrangement would make the service attractive to persons of military spirit, and that the efficiency of the troops would be increased proportionately as the expense of supporting them would be diminished.

The occupation of Algeria by the French is cited as a case parallel to our frontier service, affording an instance of the practical working of a system similar to this proposed. A critical examination of this proposed radical change in our Army distribution is invited, and legislation to carry it into effect is suggested.

The sea-coast fortifications are progressing, but there is much yet to be done before many of the most important will be efficient. The fortifications for harbor defense are held to be most efficient, and reference is made to the failure of formidable naval armaments against fortified places in the Black Sea and the Baltic, as showing conclusively that properly-constructed fortifications are a sure reliance against the most formidable fleets. The Report urges the importance of completing the fortifications in progress, and of making liberal appropriations for new ones. Time is necessary to make them efficient, and it ought to be done while the country is in a state of peace, because it cannot be done hastily except at increased expense, and then not reliably.

The Secretary asks a law for liberal appropriations for armaments for new forts, improvements in small arms, and the accumulation of supplies of ammunition. At the present rate of appropriations by Congress, it would require forty years to supply each mounted piece at the forts with a hundred rounds of ammunition; but, as many needed fortifications will, doubtless, be built within that period, at its end our armament, probably, would not be more complete than now.

It requires no argument to show that fortifications without guns are worse than useless.

The report recommends the substitution of wrought-iron for wooden gun-carriages; asks for an appropriation for experiments to determine the expediency of mounting, in certain positions covering channels, guns of large calibre, to throw hollow projectiles of great diameter and weight, containing sufficient charges of powder to render a single one destructive of any vessel which it may penetrate.

In order to simplify our field artillery, and increase the range and power of that arm, preparations are in progress for a trial by the light artillery companies of four batteries of light 12-pounders, to be substituted for the present six-pound batteries.

The Secretary reviews his recommendation for the establishment of a national foundry for casting guns.

The operations of the national armories have been restricted to the completion of new models for small arms, and the alteration of old models to the long-range rifled arms, and to the preparations requisite for the exclusive manufacture of the adopted new model, which is a rifled arm, such as is commonly called the Minié rifle, with an improvement of the lock after Maynard's plan. The alteration of the common flint lock to the self-priming has been effected to a limited extent. The report recommends the alteration to this model of all the old arms of the United States, including those distributed to the States. There are, altogether, upwards of half a million, and the alteration recommended is absolutely necessary, to prepare the country to meet any sudden emergency. It also recommends a law providing for a better system of accountability for arms furnished by the General Government to the States.

The [illegible] which, if any, breech-loading rifle is best to adopt in the service.

The arsenals at Watervliet, N. Y., and Fayetteville, N. C., are recommended to be used for arsenals of construction, for which an extension of the buildings is required.

The movements of the Military Commission sent to Europe during the late war are briefly detailed, and the courtesy with which they were treated by Russia and England acknowledged. In regard to France on this point, the Secretary maintains a significant silence.

Increased pay to the officers is earnestly urged. The increased number of resignations last year is evidently the consequence of the insufficiency of the present pay. The Secretary says there is surely no economy in a practice which must in the end drive the more active and intelligent from a service which they adorn, and in which their country especially requires them to seek competent support in some other pursuit. As little does it accord with generosity or justice, to ask at their hands the sacrifice so many of them make to professional pride and love for their country's service and flag.

The Secretary renews his recommendation for a retired list of disabled officers, as indispensable to the efficiency of the service. He also renews his recommendation that the Legislature establish definite rules for the determination of rank and command, and for a legislative remedy for the continual frauds upon the service by the enlistment of minors, representing themselves of mature age.

The new military roads for which appropriations have been made are rapidly progressing, and money is asked to complete them.

The report recommends that pensions be provided for the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the Army, the same as the Navy, and suggests legislation to improve and simplify the system of Army accounts. It details the manner in which the River and Harbor appropriations have been expended; presents a somewhat detailed account of the progress of the Capitol-extension, and other public buildings; narrates the Army movements in connection with the Kansas difficulties, in aid of the civil authorities; and concurs in the high commendation which the Commanding General of the Department of the West bestows on Lieut.-Col. COOK and the officers and men who have so satisfactorily performed the duty imposed on them in Kansas.

Report of the Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster-General's report shows the following facts:

On the 19th of June, 1856, there were 25,565 Post-Offices, being an increase of 4,664 in four years.

On the 13th of June there were in operation nearly 8,000 mail routes, the total length of which was estimated at 235,642 miles, costing $6,035,474. These mail routes were divided as follows: 20,323 miles railroad, 14,951 steamboat, 50,453 coach, and nearly 154,000 inferior grades.

The increase during the last fiscal year was nearly 20,000 miles Railroad; 392, steamboat; 1,250, coach, and 82,000, inferior grades.

In Nebraska and Kansas, 10,238 miles were added to the length of the routes.

Between the 1st of July, 1852, and 1st of July, 1856, the Railroad service was increased 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact that within that time this description of service was more than doubled.

On the 1st of December, 1856, the length of the Railroad routes had increased to 21,310 miles. The total cost for this service at that date amounted to $2,408,747.

The whole cost of the inland service, on the 1st of July, was $6,526,029.

He alludes to the Panama Railroad Company seizing on the occasion of the withdrawal of the steamers, via Nicaragua, to force the Department to pay what he considers an exorbitant price across the Isthmus, and recommends regular contracts with them, not exceeding $50,000 per annum, and a contract not exceeding $200,000 per annum, via the Nicaragua or Tehuantepec route, so as to give a weekly mail.

The California expenditures for the year 1856 were $[illegible], and the gross revenue, including annual appropriations for free matter, $[illegible]. The deficiency is $[illegible].

He recommends the abolition of the franking privilege and compulsory prepayment on all transient printed matter; also the repeal of the act of 1845, which gives the Postmaster-General discretionary power to make new contracts for ocean steamship service. He alludes to the fact, embracing the branch from New-Orleans to Havana, that there are now four ocean steamship lines running out of New-York, at an expense to Government of $[illegible] per annum, and says that there is no reason why one part of the country should be preferred, to the exclusion of others.

Among other points it is stated that negotiations are in project with a view to the reduction of the transit charge on United States closed mails, and the rates of postage between the United States and Great Britain to twelve cents a single letter.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

To the Department of the Interior, by the organic act, is confided the supervision of the Patent Office, the General Land Office, the Pension Office, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, the Census, and the accounts of the Marshals, Clerks and other officers of the United States Courts, embracing those of the District of Columbia, and to these have since been added the Insane Asylum, the Mexican Boundary Survey, and the construction of several territorial roads. The Report by the Secretary of the Interior holds that the labor here imposed upon the Department is quite sufficient, and that no more burdens should be laid upon it.

The survey of public lands has progressed rapidly—the quantity, exclusive of school sections, surveyed since the last report and up to the 30th of September, being 16,[illegible] acres. In the execution of the graduation act, many grave questions have arisen; some of which cannot be satisfactorily settled without the interposition of Congress. The looseness with which it has been, in many respects, drafted is particularly complained of. The quantity of land sold for cash during the last fiscal year is 9,227,878 acres, for which the sum of $8,821,414 was received; the quantity located with military scrip and land warrants is 8,382,480; the swamp lands approved to the States [illegible], that granted for railroad purposes [illegible], making a total of [illegible] acres. The Secretary remarks that the difficulties in executing satisfactorily the swamp-land grants still exist. In reviewing the land system for the past four years, the report states that it has been extended with entire success and unprecedented rapidity along the whole Pacific slope, embracing California, Oregon and Washington Territories, and into Kansas, Nebraska, New-Mexico and Utah. This immense geographical surface has been organized into six new surveying departments. During this period there have been sold for cash [illegible] acres, for which there has been received $37,940,151; located for military bounties [illegible]; approved under swamp-land grants [illegible], and granted for railroads [illegible]; making the aggregate of [illegible] acres, disposed of in part for farms by direct grants. As one illustration of the great labor incident to the accomplishment of these operations, it is mentioned that the records of correspondence cover *ninety thousand folio pages*. Eight thousand accounts have been adjusted, and four hundred thousand land patents have been issued by the General Government.

The discontinuance of four offices of Surveyors-General is recommended, and initiatory steps have been taken to that end. The number of applications under the recently enacted bounty land laws, to the 25th of November, was [illegible]; those examined 239,726, of which [illegible] have been allowed, and warrants issued covering [illegible] acres; [illegible] have been suspended or rejected, leaving [illegible] original cases not yet examined. The report recommends that further power be given to the Commissioner of Pensions to suspend, diminish, or discontinue pensions when the reasons for granting them has partially or totally ceased, and the Secretary is convinced [illegible] the opinion of the Secretary, there are distinctions and discriminations between army and navy pensions which are unreasonable, and should not be permitted longer to exist. On 30th of June last there were [illegible] pensioners, and the amount disbursed for their benefit during the fiscal year was $[illegible]. The continued perpetration of frauds in connection with pensions is noted. Particulars of the applications for pensions, and the warrants issued, will be found in the Secretary's report published elsewhere.

The field-work of the Mexican Boundary Commission has been all accomplished, as stated in the last report. The Mexican Commissioner, according to agreement with the American Commissioner, repaired to Washington about the 1st of July last, for the purpose of constructing the maps required by the treaty to show the boundary, and three maps will be furnished by the 1st of March next. The first part of the report is already in the hands of the printer, and nothing retards its publication but the necessary delays in engraving the maps.

Since the 1st of January last the Patent Office has issued [illegible] patents, and within the year the number will probably be increased to some 2,500. The income of the office this year will be about $200,000. This branch of the department receives a lengthened notice from the Secretary.

The report again calls attention to the extraordinary expenses of the judiciary, and urges the absolute necessity for a radical change or modification of such of the laws as relate thereto.

In regard to the Insane Asylum, the report says that on the 30th of June, 1855, there were within the same 60 patients, and during the fiscal year there were received 47; 9 died, 6 were discharged, and there were left on the 30th of June, 1856, 92 patients. The institution is in a flourishing condition, and bids fair to be the first in the country.

The Penitentiary and proposed new Jail in the city of Washington are noticed in the report. It also draws attention to the want of suitable accommodations for the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. The Bridge across the Potomac will not be finished this Winter, but a full report on the progress made may be expected in February. The report notices that the improvement of the grounds south of the Executive Mansion has been completed; and, though all that is required has not been done, yet the public grounds in the city of Washington have been considerably improved.

The Indian lands in the territory of Kansas, which were to be sold, and the proceeds applied to the use of the Indians, are in a state of preparation for sale. A portion of the Delaware lands were advertised to be sold on the 17th November, and every precaution was adopted to secure fairness. During the present Administration there have been negotiated 52 Indian treaties, and of these, 32 were ratified by the Senate, and 20 remain to be acted on. By these treaties the Indian title has been extinguished to lands amounting to 174,184,710 acres, of which about 58,000,000 are included in the ratified treaties, and about [illegible] acres are secured by those now before the Senate, besides 19,342,[illegible] acres reserved for Indian purposes. The aggregate money consideration involved is $11,-184,308. The report enters into some interesting statistics respecting negotiations and dealings with the Indians, and closes with bearing testimony to the able manner in which the Chiefs of Bureaus and the employes of the Department have discharged their official duties.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is an exceedingly interesting document. The improvement in the condition of New-York Indians is very perceptible; the farms, buildings, crops and stock, and the substantial comforts surrounding the homes of many of the Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, and the Tonawandas, Cattaraugus, and Alleghany Senecas, evidence in them a uniform advancement. Churches and religious influences and schools are well-sustained among them. The Ottawas and Chippewas, and the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, all within the State of Michigan, continue to increase, and, from present indications, seem to justify the hope that they will soon attain a much higher state of civilization. The Chippewas of Lake Superior have been furnished with a liberal supply of farming implements and household furniture, the effect of which policy has been most salutary, and has stimulated many to erect new houses. Schools are now maintained at different points, and if another agent was appointed, (the business being too extensive for one,) much further good may yet be accomplished. The condition of the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Chippewas of Wisconsin has changed but little since last year, and no event of importance has occurred among them except the murder of one of the chiefs by a member of the tribe. Under the operations of the treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, between the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians and the Government, it is to be expected that the Stockbridge difficulties, which for a number of years past have been a source of trouble and vexation, will soon be terminated. The Commissioner says that the necessities of the case and the interests of the Indians require that they should [illegible] present location without delay. The advancement of the Menomonees is constant and steady. In the western part of Minnesota the Winnebagoes have assigned to them, under the treaty of [illegible], an excellent tract of land, and [illegible] are now being made to correct the [illegible] habits of these Indians. In regard to the [illegible], Wahpekootas, [illegible] and Wahpeton Sioux, the Commissioner says that they have wasted their means without improving, [illegible] the power of the Department will be exerted to require these Indians to abandon their roving, idle and intemperate habits. With respect to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and the Pillager and Lake Winnebigoshish bands, [illegible] their progress, and it is hoped that [illegible] may be made, by which the [illegible] Chippewas and the Sioux will [illegible]. With the Red Lake and other [illegible] to the British possessions, and in the valley of Red River, we have no treaty arrangements. [illegible] are said to be extremely poor. The [illegible], according to the law of Congress of July, 1854, of the interest of the half-breed Sioux in the Lake Pepin Reserve, set apart for them by the treaty of July, 1830, it is confidently expected will [illegible] be brought to a final decision.

Reviewing the tribes embraced within the limits of the Central Superintendency, it is remarked that the Blackfeet, Flat Heads, Nez Perces and other tribes, parties to the treaty at [illegible], residing near the head waters of the Missouri, have since the treaty of October, 1855, remained at peace. After briefly reviewing numerous minor tribes on both banks of the Missouri, the Report alludes to recent massacres in the region of Fort Laramie, and suggests that in all such cases the law should be regarded as the sole rule of action. The Commissioner here incidentally remarks that the Missouri River is navigable for boats drawing thirty-four inches, from a point twenty-five miles below its falls to its mouth—a distance of more than 3,000 miles—and when this becomes more generally known *it will be the thoroughfare to Utah, Oregon and Washington Territories*. The Omahas are represented as improving, and their reservation is highly spoken of. The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have made but little advancement, but the Iowas are a more industrial people, and a law of the tribe suppressing intoxicating drinks has had a very good effect. Success has attended the efforts of the Kickapoos, who have at length all quietly settled down upon their reserve, and have commenced the cultivation of the soil.

The Delaware Indians, notwithstanding their warlike character, have maintained a steady neutrality in Kansas. They are fast improving. The first public sale of the lands ceded by them, took place on the 17th ult., and the property is considered very valuable. In regard to the Wyandotts, as soon as the lands of the former are assigned to them in severalty, (now being done,) their tribal state will be dissolved, and they will become citizens of the United States. They are represented as men of intelligence and probity. Of the Shawnees, the Commissioner says their advancement is perceptible, and they have the means to become the most wealthy population, white or red, within the *Territory of Kansas!* Those of the Pottawatomies who have turned their attention to agriculture have made good crops, but many of them are averse to abandon their ancient habits. The [illegible] conduct of portions of the white inhabitants of Kansas has tended to confirm their opposition to civilized pursuits. The season has been unusually dry in the region of the Osage River, and the corn crop has suffered much, [illegible] a failure. The Indians of Kansas have [illegible] they have ever been, warriors, despising the arts of peace. They have made no advancement, are intemperate, and are decreasing in numbers. Little improvement is said to have been made in the habits or condition of the Kansas tribe of Indians, who infest the Santa Fé and other roads in the Territory.

Those bands of the Camanches who spend the Winter below the Arkansas and proceed northwardly in the Spring in pursuit of buffalo, continue during the former season their depredations on the Texas frontier, and enrich themselves by plunder. On the other hand the Cheyennes, who reside higher up the Arkansas, are regarded as quiet, though they are charged with the murders committed on the Platte near Fort Kearney.

Within the bounds of the Southern superintendency, the past year has been remarkable for peace among the different tribes. Most of them are advancing, if we except the Osages, who practice polygamy, detest labor, and are fast decreasing in numbers. The Cherokees continue to improve, especially in agriculture. Under the operation of the treaty of June, 1855, there have taken place important changes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. The latter have adopted a constitution and have provided for the election of a Governor and other officers.

On the 7th of August last an important treaty was entered into with the Creek and Seminole Indians, west of the Mississippi, the object of which was to enable the Department to overcome the chief obstacle to the removal of the Indians of the latter tribe yet remaining in Florida. It is now anticipated that their removal to their brethren in the West can be effected in a peaceful manner, thus rendering unnecessary the military operations hitherto fruitlessly carried on to compel the Florida Seminoles to emigrate.

The Report here proceeds to give a resumé of the colonization of the Indians of Texas, commenced in February, 1855, and of the flattering success which has attended these efforts. The depredations of the New-Mexico Indians have been less serious this year than for any one of several preceding years. The Indians of Utah have, with few exceptions, continued quiet and peaceable.

The Report gives a brief and satisfactory account of the Indians in California, and then proceeds to review the Indian disturbances in Oregon and Washington Territories. The policy of collecting and temporarily subsisting the peaceful tribes, and compelling the hostile bands to surrender their arms and join the friendly Indians, is said to have been carried out with considerable success.

The Commissioner suggests a repeal of the law of Sept. 11, 1841, respecting investments for Indian tribes, and, in its stead, recommends that a general enactment be obtained from Congress, authorizing all sums of money arising from treaties, and held by the Secretary of the Interior, to be passed into the Treasury at the end of each fiscal half year, by transfer warrants, and pledging the United States thereafter to pay five per cent. per annum for the benefit of the Indian tribes entitled thereto.

The report enumerates the treaties concluded with the Indians during the present year, (noticed at length in the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, published elsewhere,) and concludes with general conclusions on the improvements of our Indian population since the last report was submitted.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions:

Army Pensions.

The number of original applications, and applications for increase of pensions, admitted during the year ending June 30, 1856, are as follows:

71	revolutionary pensions, yearly am't	[illegible]
548	widows of revolutionary pensioners, yearly amount	[illegible]
385	widows and orphans, of half-pay pensions, yearly amount	[illegible]
176	invalid, do. do.	[illegible]
1,180	cases admitted. Total yearly am't	[illegible]

The arrears due on the above pensions at the date of issuing the pension-certificates, amounted,

To revolutionary soldiers and widows	[illegible]
To all others	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

During the past year there has been paid by pension agents in the several States and Territories:

To Revolutionary soldiers	[illegible]
To Widows of Revolutionary soldiers	[illegible]
To Widows and Orphans, on half-pay pensions	[illegible]
To invalids	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The number of pensioners on the roll on the 30th June, 1856, was—

614	Revolutionary soldiers, yearly amount	[illegible]
[illegible]	Widows of soldiers, yearly amount	[illegible]
[illegible]	Widows and Orphans, on half-pay, yearly amount	[illegible]
[illegible]	pensions. Total yearly amount	[illegible]

*There have been [illegible] pensioners added to the rolls.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Constitution requires that the President shall from time to time not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial eye the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation, and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being, attest the wisdom of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism which, notwithstanding occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another Constitutional term, the President and Vice-President of the United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the Government, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the Senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the Constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens, either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the Government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty and an amount of individual and public prosperity to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the Southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action. A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language. Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked, of the attempt of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the United States.

I confidently believe that the great body of those who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would upon deliberation shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path, which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the Northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the Southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the Northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the Southern States, and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights, which the Constitution solemnly guaranteed. In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States, forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious coöperation between the authorities of the United States and of the several States, for the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well-constituted Union. Thus, here, also, aggression was followed by reaction; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise up new barriers for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connection with the organization of Territorial Governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But, at the same period, the question was presented by imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connection it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaging that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their *liberty*, *property*, and the religion which they profess"—that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the reënactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the Northern States, who, regardless of the statute line, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the Territories of New-Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

Such was the state of this question, when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statute-book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the States, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a wide-spread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers, of the Government, no separate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress. But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law-givers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the States may, in their discretion, propose amendment to it, solemn compact though it in truth is between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that Congress has no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more, who unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought, by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guaranteed alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question, was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave-labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the Northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon Constitutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute, which was already obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality, could have no influence to obstruct or promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them; it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute-book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

Is it the fact, that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave-labor will spontaneously go everywhere in preference to free-labor? Is it the fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern States possess relatively so much of vigor, that wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate to the exclusion of those of the Northern States?

Is it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the Northern States?

The argument of those, who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own, and will go nowhere unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion; if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them; if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new Territories of the United States.

Of course these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice and disseminated in passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self-government.

While, therefore, in general, the people of the Northern States have never, at any time, arrogated for the Federal Government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the Southern States, but on the contrary, have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revolutionary change of the Government, and with acceptance of the necessary consequences—a civil and servile war—yet many citizens have suffered themselves to be drawn into one evanescent political issue of agitation after another, appertaining to the same set of opinions, and which subsided as rapidly as they arose when it came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compacts of the Constitution and the existence of the Union. Thus, when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a new one, the country was invited by agitators to enter into party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. So, when the statute restriction upon the institutions of the new States, by a geographical line, had been repealed, the country was urged to demand its restoration, and that project also died almost with its birth. Then followed the cry of alarm from the North against imputed Southern encroachments; which cry sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary attack on the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a troubled existence of a few months, has been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic people.

Of this last agitation, one lamentable feature was, that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the Territory of Kansas. That was made the battle-field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself, as of the conflicting passions of the whole people of the United States. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress, which enacted the law for the organization of the Territory. And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had been undertaken in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a matter of course, a counteraction with opposite views, in other sections of the Union.

In consequence of these and other incidents, many acts of disorder, it is undeniable, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption, rather than the permanent suspension, of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the Territory were undertaken, both in the North and the South, and entered it on its northern border by the way of Iowa as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri; and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constitutional authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties in that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for purposes of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts. Thus the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence.

Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. But incidents of actual violence or of organized obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to time, have been met, as they occurred, by such means as were available and as the circumstances required; and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union. The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been prevented from entering or compelled to leave it. Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine, under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well-disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory.

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude. On this occasion of imperative necessity it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquillity has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquillity in that Territory furnishes the means of observing calmly, and appreciating at their just value, the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the Government of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions are inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this.

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our Government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the imprescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former. Those disorders were not the consequence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the United States where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive, not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence, or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality in the Territories any more than in the States. If he had such power the Government might be Republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self-constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute-book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information in relation to recent events in this Territory will be found in the documents communicated herewith from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the Government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than sixty-four million dollars, and from all sources, seventy-three million nine hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars; which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year to amount to ninety-two million eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars. The expenditures, including three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to sixty million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and one dollars; and, including the latter, to seventy-two million nine hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars—the payment on this account having amounted to twelve million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was $69,129,937. There was a subsequent increase of $2,750,000 for the debt of Texas—making a total of seventy-one million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Of this the sum of forty-five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars, including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to thirty million seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars; all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due, and only redeemable at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the Government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the public debt and ten millions paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about forty-eight million dollars. It is believed that, under an economical administration of the Government, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur. The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands and augmented receipts, probably from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs, so as not to exceed forty-eight or fifty million dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes, and all sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that Department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the Government, and requiring all such books and papers and all other public property to be turned over by the out-going officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposit all public money in the vaults of the Treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposit or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the Treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of these objects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed. Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly-formed settlements of that portion of the country. From recent information, we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper, but necessary.

I have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the Army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the Navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength: that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its ships. In all these various qualities the Navy has made great progress within the last few years. The execution of the law of Congress, of Feb. 28, 1855, "to promote the efficiency of the Navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men is found convenient and salutary. The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment, and permitting them to reënlist after a leave of absence of a few months without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three years' cruise in our national vessels, and will return well-trained seamen. In the Ordnance Department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I commend to your favorable action.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to nine million two hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight acres; for which has been received the sum of eight millions eight hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars. During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land warrants, and for other purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate of thirty-nine million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eight acres. On the 30th of September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaux of the department; to the pension system; to the colonization of Indian tribes, and the recommendations in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster-General presents fully the condition of that department of the Government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year, were ten millions four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and its gross receipts seven million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and one dollars, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand and forty-six dollars. The deficiency of this department is thus seven hundred and forty-four thousand dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1855. Of this deficiency, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country have been much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to seven thousand nine hundred and eight miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post-Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the Treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster-General in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster-General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportations upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time, and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the Isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our Minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than twenty-two millions of dollars, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly seven millions of dollars; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than twenty-one millions—an increase of six millions upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above-mentioned treaty.

Provision was made, in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and British Provinces was not to extend. This Commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the Commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but, in many instances, as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success. Other Governments have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European Powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this Government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States. This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this Government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the States of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled at Paris took into consideration the subject of maritime rights and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this Government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: "Privateering is and remains abolished," and "Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force, sufficient really, to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this Government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional propositions—that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this Government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the Conference of Paris, "that privateering is and remains abolished," I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the Conference of Paris, any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the Conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential importance to another and far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure, so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this Government to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the Conference of Paris, provided that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime States. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply.

Several of the Governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will coöperate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other Powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime Powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the communications on the subject made to this Government, especially to the communication of France.

The Government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and, although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this Government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two Republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this Government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the Isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers, in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in that state should be regarded as a responsible Government; and its Minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this Government, but with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto; and awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the Republic of New-Granada. The Government of that Republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this Government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulations with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New-Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may at any time, be acted on by the Government of that Republic.

The Congress of New-Granada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two millions of dollars annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New-Granada, and infringe the contract of that Republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the 1st of September last, but the local authorities on the Isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the Government of the Republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that Government. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New-Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the Railroad Company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the Railroad Company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily, that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the Government of New-Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that Government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken, either by the State of Panama, or by the General Government of New-Granada.

Under the guarantees of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which a multitude of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the Government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports, until, by the spontaneous action of the Republic of New-Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of inter-oceanic communication, so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New-Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations, in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the Government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea; and the plow of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the Continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our Western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great Republic of the world. These results have been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the Republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the Revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our Colonial and Revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the United States. We have, at length, reached the stage of the national career, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other Republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right, by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and which enables me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other Governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquillity throughout the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1856.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Department of the Interior, Nov. [illegible], 1856.

Sir: I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report, giving a brief history of the operations of this Department whilst under my charge.

[illegible] otherwise so many subjects, so almost every [illegible], would not have been united in the same Department. There is no congruity in the principles by which the different Bureaus are governed, and the decisions which the Head of the Department is constantly called upon to make, have little or no relation to each other, as a mere glance at the matters intrusted to his care will readily show. To the Department, by the organic act, is confided the supervision of the Patent Office, the General Land Office, the Indian Office, the Pension Office, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Board of Inspectors, and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, the census, and the accounts of the marshals, clerks and other officers of all the United States Courts, embracing those of the District of Columbia. To these have since been added, the Insane Asylum, the Mexican Boundary Survey, and the construction of several territorial roads.

[illegible] legitimate objects of the different departments are duly considered, it would seem that a reorganization of the [illegible] and that a more suitable arrangement than the present one could be devised, and should be adopted. In all events, no further burdens should be imposed upon this Department, as its labors are already sufficiently severe and arduous. When organized in 1849, several of the bureaus were larger than [illegible] twenty years before, and they have since been [illegible] increasing, and will continue to do so, keeping pace with the extension and advancement of the country.

LAND OFFICE.

Notwithstanding the Indian difficulties and other disturbances in several of the Territories, the surveys of the public lands have progressed rapidly. The quantity of lands surveyed, exclusive of school sections, since my last report and up to the 30th of September last, was 16,873,699 acres, much of which is now ready for market.

The grants made by Congress, at its last session, for railroad purposes, have had the effect of withdrawing from market a large body of the public lands, which, notwithstanding every exertion that can be made, cannot be restored in less than nine months, and perhaps not then, as it depends in a great degree upon the action of the States to which the grants were made, and in many cases the legislation of those States.

GRADUATION.

In executing the graduation act, many grave questions have arisen, some of which cannot be satisfactorily settled without the interposition of Congress. Every effort has been made to carry it into effect, so as to benefit, as far as practicable, the actual settler; but the looseness with which some of its parts were drafted, and the want of proper guards to protect its principles, have been the fruitful cause of these efforts [illegible]. Many fraudulent entries under the act having been reported to the General Land Office, suitable rules and regulations have been adopted for their correction, and to prevent the occurrence of others. The principal difficulty arises from the fact that, in many cases, although the land has been entered more than a year, no improvements, indicating a bona fide intention to perform the requirements of the law, have been made; and in others, the purchasers, immediately after the entries, made sale of the lands purchased, without the slightest attempt at "actual settlement or cultivation." Patents upon entries have been applied for, and will be granted, whenever the Land Office is satisfied of the fairness of the transaction; but where there are reasonable grounds for suspicion, proof will be required to be filed, within a given period, to sustain the entry. It is, however, competent for Congress to declare, whether the title of these lands shall pass to all, indiscriminately, or whether satisfactory evidence of a compliance with the spirit and intention of the law shall be first required. The former course would tend most to the relief of the Land Office, as then the issue of the patents would be the only labor required. For the benefit of purchasers generally, and the States in which the graduated lands lie, it is important that the matter should be promptly disposed of, either by sanctioning and affirming the action of the General Land Office, or directing the patents to be issued without further requirement.

The quantity of land sold for cash during the last fiscal year was	Acres. 9,227,878.96
Received therefor $8,821,414 [illegible]	
Located with military scrip and land warrants	8,382,480.00
Swamp lands approved to the States	8,036,874.39
Selected under donations for railroads, &c., and granted for railroad purposes (estimated)	15,680,373.00
Making a total of	39,328,108.[illegible]

The quantity of land sold for cash during the second and third quarters of the present calendar year, is 2,990,065.80 acres; received therefor, $1,906,852 72.

SWAMP LANDS.

The difficulties in examining, satisfactorily, the swamp land grants, still exist. Several of the States have passed laws donating these lands for specific purposes, and they now complain, that if the selections are set aside for any cause, their faith must be violated. It is contended that most of those who are contesting the right of the States are mere speculators, and should not be permitted to defeat their paramount interests; that thereby many of the counties, and of their people, will be injured, and the Government not correspondingly benefited. Much of this is true, and, although many errors have been committed, yet it is worthy of consideration, whether, under all the circumstances, it is not the best policy to approve the selections, so far as they do not interfere with actual settlers.

COMPENSATION OF LAND OFFICERS.

By the act of April 20, 1818, it was supposed that the annual maximum compensation to registers and receivers of land offices was three thousand dollars each; the same being made up by the salary of five hundred dollars, and one per cent. commission upon the moneys received from the sales of the public lands. But, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, the commission is computed upon the amount actually received, without regard to time, so that if the commission, together with a pro rata amount of the salary, reaches three thousand dollars in one month, and the officer's term then expires, the three thousand dollars is retained by him. In many cases it is thus made the interest of the officer to vacate the office, because for the remainder of the year he would have to discharge all its duties without further compensation; and where the lands in the district are, as sometimes is the case, in great demand, the Government might be compelled to pay the maximum compensation several times during the same year. It is an evil that needs correction.

SUMMARY FOR FOUR YEARS.

The land system under the legislative enactments of the last four years, and by the active measures taken to meet demands for settlement, has been extended with entire success and unprecedented rapidity along the whole Pacific slope—embracing the State of California, the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and into the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, New-Mexico, and Utah. This immense geographical surface has been organized into six new surveying departments, and the public surveys are in rapid extension over it. Surveying operations in the new and the old districts have, in the same period, been extended over an area of nearly sixty millions of acres, in which the lines have been run and established. During this period, also, there have been

	Acres.
Sold for cash	30,983,174
For which there has been rec'd...$37,940,151	
Located for military bounties	15,806,260
Approved under swamp-land grants	20,199,056
Granted for railroads	17,086,189
Making the aggregate	83,976,773

disposed of in part for farms by direct grants to industrious citizens—a portion by titles issued as indemnity to the defenders of the country—in part to aid the new States in redeeming from overflow and its consequences valuable lands, and bringing them under tillage—and the residue in facilitating travel and intercourse, by the extension of the railway, canal, and other systems of national intercommunication—thereby, also, largely increasing the value of the landed interests of the country.

It is scarcely possible to convey a proper idea of the great labor incident to the accomplishment of the operations mentioned. It may be stated, however, among numerous heavy items, that the records of correspondence cover 20,000 folio pages, embracing decisions upon numerous intricate questions of title, not only as derived from foreign governments, but arising under the land legislation of Congress during the past half century. Besides this, 6,000 accounts have been adjusted, and 400,000 land patents issued by the Government.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

An examination has been made with a view to ascertain whether the number of offices of Surveyors-General could not be diminished, and it has been found that four may be entirely discontinued within the next two years, and the initiatory steps have been taken to that end.

[illegible]-BOUNTY LAND.

The number of applications, under the recently enacted bounty land law, to the 30th inst., was [illegible], those examined [illegible], of which 182,[illegible] have been allowed, and warrants issued, covering [illegible] acres, and [illegible] have been suspended or rejected, leaving [illegible] original cases not yet examined.

These laws have been executed with all possible dispatch, and there are comparatively few claims which have not undergone preliminary examination. The time thus consumed has been less than one-half of what was anticipated when the several acts were respectively passed. Although the labor and attention required were great, the work has been accomplished in a very brief period, and yet with great faithfulness.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The necessity of further power being given to the Commissioner of Pensions, to suspend, diminish and discontinue pensions, when the reason for granting them has partially or totally ceased, is daily becoming more apparent. The Commissioner should be clothed with authority to strike the name of the pensioner from the pension roll, or graduate the pension, when he is satisfied of the cessation or diminution of the disability of an invalid pensioner. Cases of this kind are constantly occurring. Upon an investigation of this class of pensioners, in a portion of a single State, during the past year, it was found that of forty-seven cases eleven were baseless, and the amounts allowed to most of the remainder were much larger than their present disabilities would entitle them to; so that, if these pensions were properly graduated, the annual saving to the Treasury in the cases examined would be some three thousand dollars. As these are life pensions, the aggregate annual amount paid is very large in comparison with what it should be, and, as the number of this class of pensions is rapidly and constantly augmenting, unless some measure is adopted to prevent it, the evil will be largely increased.

INDIGENT PRINCIPLE.

Experience and reflection convince me that the only true principle, upon which to base pensions, is that of indigence. The meritorious but needy pensioners are now poorly aided by the General Government. The pensions, ranging from three and a half to eight dollars per month, are, manifestly, insufficient to supply their necessary wants, especially where they are compelled to furnish subsistence for dependent families. If the principle were adopted, and a reasonable increase made to the present pittance of those whose services and wants demand it, the amount annually appropriated would not be increased, but the distribution would be far more just, equitable and beneficial.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

There are distinctions and discriminations between army and navy pensions, which are unreasonable, and should not be permitted longer to exist. Both should be placed on an equality, as to the amount to be received, the circumstances under which they should be granted, and the time they should run; and disabilities in the one case should be of the same character as in the other.

On the 30th of June last there were 13,933 pensioners, and the amount disbursed for their benefit, during the fiscal year, was $1,380,634 61.

Every day's experience proves that the present system of confining the advances to pension agents to the amount of their semi-annual payments, has had a good effect. I am persuaded that, in most cases, when under the old system the pension agents were not directly compensated by the Government for their services—they were indirectly paid; otherwise, we cannot satisfactorily account for the large amounts of pension money they generally had on hand, over and above what was actually necessary to meet the current demands; nor can it be presumed that they would have performed the service without remuneration, or, if they received none, nor derived any benefit from the trust, that they would have rested content so long without presenting their claims to Congress.

FRAUD.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Pension Bureau, and the numerous precautions adopted, and the criminal proceedings instituted and successfully prosecuted, frauds are still being perpetrated, many of which cannot be prevented, or punished when discovered, without a revision of the laws relating to such offences.

SUMMARY OF PENSION OFFICE.

On the 30th of September, 1852, the number of applications for bounty land, pending, and on the suspended files of the Pension Office, liable to be called up for reëxamination, was about	65,256
The number of new applications filed during the year following was about	30,676
During the next year, about	13,491
And thence to the 30th September, 1856	258,100
Making, in all	367,523
The number of warrants issued during the year ending the 30th September, 1853, was about	41,063
The number issued the succeeding year was	17,735
During the next year	38,429
During the year ending 30th September, 1856	189,194
Making the total	286,421

The number of pensioners added to the rolls, between the 1st of April, 1853, and the 30th of September, 1856, is 9,585, the aggregate of whose yearly pensions is $704,290 74, besides the sum of $1,494,[illegible] 87, paid as arrearages immediately on the admission of the claims.

These are merely some of the results of the operations of the office. They convey but a faint idea of the various and complicated intermediate labors involved between the receipt of an application for bounty land or pension and the final determination of the claim, for, besides the examination, and, frequently, the reëxamination of a claim before it is admitted, many pension claims have been presented (probably three times the number of those admitted) which have been examined and reëxamined, and still suspended or rejected, and these generally require the most patient investigation and research.

The number of letters received at the office during the past year, is 167,800, and the number sent thence, 270,887; an extent of correspondence probably without a precedent. This vast amount of business is chiefly consequent upon the execution of laws passed during and subsequent to the year 1853, viz.: the Pension Act of Feb. 3, 1853, and the bounty land law of March 3, 1855, and the amendatory Act of May 14, 1856.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

The field work of the Mexican Boundary Commission was all accomplished, as stated in my last report, within the time contemplated, and largely within the means appropriated.

All the monuments agreed upon by the joint Commission have been erected, and the line is marked from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific; and the United States is in possession of the Territory.

A considerable portion of the boundary is formed by the Rio Bravo or Rio Grande; and in the settled portions of the valleys, which are best adapted to agriculture, the bed of the river sometimes changes, and transfers considerable portions of land from one side to the other. The Commissioners concluded, and it is thought with correctness, that except in the case of gradual accretions, on one or the other bank of the river, the boundary would remain where the river fixed it at the time of the survey and as shown on the maps, notwithstanding actual changes in the course of the river. A case of this kind is threatened in the valley of El Paso, and anxious inquiries have been made on the subject. The parties making the inquiries have been referred to the printed maps, and informed that any change in the river, detaching solid masses of land, does not change the jurisdiction.

The Mexican Commissioner, according to the agreement with the American Commissioner, repaired to this City with a corps of assistants, about the first of July last, for the purpose of constructing the maps required by the treaty to show the boundary, and is now here on that duty.

On the part of our Commissioner, these maps will be finished by the first of March next. Already the services of many of his assistants have been dispensed with, and it is in contemplation to discharge the whole force of draughtsmen before that time, and none of the employes will be retained except such as may be required to superintend the printing of the maps and reports, descriptive of the boundary and adjacent country, the publication of which was ordered by Congress at its last session.

The first part of the report is already in the hands of the printer, and nothing retards its publication but the necessary delays in engraving the maps.

Notwithstanding the Senate in its order for the publication of the report and accompanying appendix of the boundary commission, directed that the expenses of publication should be paid out of the boundary appropriations, there will remain of them, untouched in the Treasury, some eighty thousand dollars.

No officer could have discharged his duty with more ability or greater fidelity than the Commissioner to whom were confided the interests of this Government. And it is proper to state that the utmost harmony has existed on this commission between the officers of both the Governments, and that all questions likely to produce the least difference have been amicably settled, and, as is believed, to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

PATENT OFFICE.

Since the 1st day of January last, the Patent Office has issued 2,255 patents, and within the year the number will probably be increased to some 2,500.

All applications are promptly attended to, and it is hoped the interests of that meritorious class of our people, the inventors, are properly secured and protected. None are more worthy the fostering care of the General Government.

SUMMARY OF PATENT OFFICE.

From small beginnings the Patent Office has grown into proportions comparatively gigantic. Half a century ago the whole revenue of the office did not exceed $1,500 per annum, which was appropriated to the payment of one Clerk, who transacted the entire business of the office. The income for the present year will be about $200,000, which will still be scarcely sufficient to defray the current expenses of the office, with its one hundred Examiners, Clerks and other employes.

If we compare the present condition of the office with what it was a few years ago, we shall find that, during the four years previous to 1853, the average annual number of applications for patents was 2,522; while for the four subsequent years, such average will be about 4,000. The number of patents annually issued during the former period, averages 990; during the latter, about 1,850. For the current year, the whole number of applications made,—the whole number of patents granted, and the amount of revenue received, will, respectively, be at least double what they were in any previous year. The number of applications for patents in this office, the last year, was greater than that in any other country, having been 4,435, against 2,958, in Great Britain, and 4,056, in France. For the present year, the number of applications will probably reach 5,000.

The business of the office seems to have outgrown the system, upon which it has thus far been conducted, which was adapted to a previous stage of its existence. The wisdom of Congress may be profitably exercised in making such modifications as present circumstances require.

In addition to the business of the Patent Office proper, there has been devolved upon the Commissioner of Patents the supervision of the National Gallery, and the direction of the fund annually appropriated for agricultural purposes. The former of these duties is, comparatively, of small moment; the latter of great and rapidly-growing importance.

There seems no very natural or immediate connection between the legitimate business of the Patent Office and the subject of Agriculture, except in their mutual relation to the industrial pursuits of the people. But the revenues of the office, being somewhat in excess in 1839, the Commissioner of Patents was authorized to apply $1,000 to the purpose of procuring agricultural statistics. For many years subsequent to that time, annual appropriations were made from the same fund for a similar purpose. These were increased, from time to time, until they reached the sum of $5,000, where they remained nearly stationary for several years.

In 1854 the appropriation was increased to $35,000 and made payable out of the Treasury; and the appropriation for the present year has been increased to $40,000. The objects embraced in this appropriation, are declared to be "the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds."

In pursuance of the design of Congress, measures have been taken to procure cuttings and seeds from every quarter of the globe, where any new product can be found which is likely to prove useful in any portion of the United States. Many new productions of great probable utility have thus been introduced, and others are being sought for wherever there is any prospect of success. A vessel has just been sent to South America to procure cuttings of the sugar cane to furnish our Southern planters with a fresh stock to supply the place of that which, it is supposed, has been deteriorated by continued cultivation, without renovation from the indigenous plant.

PATENT-OFFICE BUILDING.

The front basement of the centre building, and the east wing of the Patent Office, have been finished, and, with the exception of the portico, which is in rapid progress, the same may be said of the west wing.

The north front of the building has been commenced, and the foundation will probably be laid during the present season, so as to be ready for the superstructure in the Spring. Another appropriation has been asked for, which will nearly complete this part, according to the original plan and estimate; the object being to press it forward as rapidly as practicable, both on account of economy and utility. The entire structure, when finished, will temporarily accommodate all the bureaus of this department, but this should not deter Congress from making the necessary appropriations for a departmental building, which will be much needed, before, under ordinary circumstances, it can be constructed and prepared for occupancy. No valid reason can be assigned for further delay.

JUDICIARY.

I must again call your attention to the extraordinary expenses of the judiciary, and the absolute necessity for a radical change or modification of such of the laws as relate thereto. The act passed at the last session of Congress with a view of curing some of the defects, has, so far as tested, proved very beneficial. The pecuniary saving thereby has been large; but this is of little moment in comparison with the salutary influence it has had upon the class of officers it was intended to affect. Still new developments are being made, which show that many serious evils have silently crept into practice in some of our courts, which should be speedily remedied. Most of the laws for their prevention are seriously defective and need revision, and without Congressional action the officers of the Treasury and this department are powerless. As the laws now are, I can conceive of no better plan than to intrust the department with sufficient means to investigate all charges that may be preferred, whenever and wherever this department and the accounting officers of the Treasury are satisfied there is fraud, corruption or malfeasance in office.

INSANE ASYLUM.

On the 30th June, 1855, there were in the Insane Asylum sixty patients, and, during the fiscal year, there were received into it forty-seven;—eight have died; six were discharged—five of them being restored;—and there were left on the 30th of June last 93 patients. It is in a most flourishing condition, and bids fair to be the first in the country. The improvements are steadily progressing, and will be completed as rapidly as is desirable. The appropriations heretofore made are deemed ample for the next year, except a small amount, for which an estimate has been made, for the improvement of the farm and grounds and the purchase of horticultural and agricultural implements and machinery. Congress has already exhibited great liberality towards this institution, and, no doubt, the results will soon prove that it has not been improperly bestowed.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary is 73. Thirty-five were admitted and 28 discharged, during the past year. The expense of managing it is now nearly equaled by the income, and the excess is being yearly diminished.

NEW JAIL.

The act of the 18th of August last required the Secretary of the Interior to select a suitable site for a new jail, at or near the Penitentiary, in the City of Washington, and to cause drawings and specifications to be prepared therefor, to be submitted, with an estimate of its cost, to Congress, at the next Session.

Early measures were taken to enable me to comply with the requisitions of this act. The architect in charge of the Patent Office Building was instructed to examine, carefully, the most approved designs for buildings of the kind specified, and prepare the requisite drawings, specifications and estimates for the one proposed to be built.

He has attended to that duty, and furnished the plans herewith submitted, which are so arranged as to admit of an indefinite enlargement of the building, without interfering with its symmetry. The estimated cost is $150,000.

The act requires the site for the new jail to be selected at or near the Penitentiary, and the Department is, accordingly, confined to that vicinity. The grounds adjoining the Penitentiary on the East belong, as I am informed, to the Government, and if the jail is to be erected in that neighborhood, I should recommend that it be placed there. Aside, however, from the fact that these grounds are understood to be needed by the War Department, there are serious objections to this locality, which should in my opinion, be brought to the attention of Congress before further proceedings are had respecting it.

The grounds are low and marshy, and at certain seasons of the year there is reason to fear the place would prove unhealthy, when occupied by so large a number (probably 150) as would usually be confined there, subject to the malaria from the creek on the one side, and the river on the other. It would be well, therefore, to seek a more healthful situation, and it is believed such may be found which would likewise be more convenient, in all respects, to the City. Should it be concluded to select another site, I am satisfied, from the examinations already made, that the Government would be the gainer in point of cost, as the extra expense of securing a safe foundation upon the grounds indicated by the act, together with that of filling up the premises to a proper grade, would be more than enough to make the requisite purchase.

COURT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this connection it is deemed proper to invite attention to the want of suitable accommodations for the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. An appropriation was made at the last session for the alteration and improvement of the court-room heretofore used in common by the Circuit and Criminal Courts, which has been judiciously expended, and by means of which that room has been rendered convenient and comfortable.

These Courts are frequently in session at the same time, and hence a separate room is indispensable for the proper accommodation of each.

The Judges and the members of the Bar have recently united in a communication upon this subject, asking me "to urge upon the attention of Congress the necessity of extending the present court-house as proposed by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, so as to accomplish" that object. I have regarded this memorial as of so much interest as to direct its publication with the printed estimates of the Department, in the hope that suitable provision may be made by Congress at its next session to supply the wants therein so clearly shown to exist.

BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC.

With a view of effecting the object of Congress, in regard to the construction of the new and substantial bridge over the Potomac River, Alfred L. Rives, a Civil Engineer, was appointed to make the necessary surveys, examinations, plans, drawings and estimates. Every effort has been made, and is still making, to perform the service satisfactorily, and it is hoped that a full report of the results will be made before the month of February next, and in time for the consideration of Congress.

The work upon the Bridge across the Potomac at the Little Falls, in this District, has been intrusted to a skillful civil engineer. The appropriation was made so late in the season that the bridge could not be finished in time for travel the approaching Winter: but it will be pressed to completion as rapidly as practicable.

The appropriation made in 1855 for grading, &c., preparatory to the extension of the Capitol grounds, was judiciously and economically expended. As Congress appropriated the money without any estimate or recommendation of the Department, and as no general plan had been devised or adopted, it was not deemed proper to submit an item among the estimates presented at the last session of Congress, because the Department did not understand its design, and presumed, if its continuation was considered advisable, a suitable appropriation would be made for that purpose. As none, however, was made, and the wings of the Capitol are advancing rapidly to completion, and the grounds present a rough and inelegant appearance, it appears proper that the attention of Congress should be directed to it.

GROUNDS SOUTH OF EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The improvement of the grounds south of the Executive mansion has been completed, according to the plan adopted at its commencement. That part of the grounds immediately adjacent to the Executive premises is not sufficiently elevated, and further appropriations should be made with this view, not only because it would add to their beauty, but be promotive of the healthfulness of the Executive mansion and the neighboring residences. With a small expenditure of money this may be done, and the sooner it is accomplished the better, as now the change will not seriously interfere with the arrangement of the grounds.

PUBLIC GROUNDS IN WASHINGTON.

The public grounds in the city of Washington have been extensively improved and beautified, but still as much has not been done as is required. Within a few past years Congress has, in this regard, been more than usually liberal, but far from lavish. The comfort, health and convenience, not merely of the citizens, but of the members themselves, and all the functionaries of the Government, and every visitor to this city, demand that much larger expenditures should be made. When the money is judiciously expended, no one can object to its application. The whole nation is interested in the national metropolis, and the people will sanction anything relating to its improvement which is necessary and constitutional. One thing is certain: these improvements will eventually be made by the Government, and being merely a question of time, an overflowing treasury suggests this as the proper period.

INDIANS.

The Indian lands in the Territory of Kansas, which by treaty stipulations were to be sold and the proceeds applied to the use of the Indians, are in a state of preparation for sale. A portion of the Delaware lands was, pursuant to law, advertised to be sold on the 17th instant. Every precaution has been adopted to secure fairness and impartiality in the sale. It was intrusted, according to the requirements of the law, to the local land officers, under the superintending control of a Commissioner of high standing, and the agent of the Delaware Indians was directed to be present, in order to advise with the Commissioner and guard and protect the interests of the tribe. If the instructions given, which were minute, and at the same time liberal, have been strictly adhered to, of which we entertain no doubt, all interested will be protected; but where there is so much diversity of feeling and interest it is almost impossible to satisfy every one.

In my last report, I stated that it would be advantageous to the Indians and the Government to provide for an officer, to be attached to the Bureau, whose duty it should be to visit the superintendents, agents and tribes, examine into all their affairs, and make such general and detailed reports, and submit such suggestions as would enable the Indian Office to adopt measures which might correct many of the abuses that prevail and have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. Further reflection has strengthened this view. When it is considered that many of the agents are, to a great extent, beyond the reach of the Bureau, and that it is often impossible to communicate with or receive information from them for months; that they are, frequently, so situated as to defy investigation, and to fear no exposure, unless by the adoption of some such measure as is proposed, —it seems to me that its policy and expediency cannot be doubted.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN MATTERS.

During your administration there have been negotiated 52 Indian treaties; of these, 32 have been ratified by the Senate, and 20 remain yet to be acted on. By these treaties the Indian title has been extinguished to, and reacquisitions made of, lands amounting in the aggregate to 174,184,713 acres; of which, about 55,000,000 are included in the ratified treaties, and about 129,000,000 are secured by those now before the Senate, besides 19,340,000 acres which have been reserved for Indian purposes. The aggregate money consideration involved is $11,188,303 80.

These treaties are of three classes; of peace and friendship; of acquisition with a view to the colonization of the Indians on reservations; for providing for the permanent settlement of individual Indians upon separate tracts of land, as homesteads, and extinguishing at once or paving the way to the final abandonment of the tribal character.

The money consideration has varied according to the nature of the title, the resources and value of the country obtained, and the relinquishment of all claims or supposed claims against the United States; the last being deemed essential to the quietude of the Indians, to protect the interests of the Government and promote harmony between it and the respective tribes.

Besides the actual money consideration, other important benefits are guaranteed, at times and in the manner indicated in the treaties, which cannot be estimated accurately in money.

The object throughout has been to do ample justice to the Indians, and leave no room for the complaint sometimes heretofore made, that they had been overreached by the white man. Whether such complaint was just or not, there is no doubt the Indians believed, or were persuaded by others, that just grounds existed for its indulgence. It must be admitted, that in some cases, the "talks" with the Indians upon which treaties were based, did not correspond with the treaties themselves, and that the Indians generally relied on these "talks," which they recollected and understood, and not on the treaties, as reduced to writing, which they seldom correctly comprehended.

Great difficulty has heretofore existed, and still exists, in making even an approximate estimate of the population of the various tribes of Indians, within our borders, but from the most reliable information, they are now supposed to number some 350,000 souls. As we become more familiar with remote tribes, we find the representation made, as to their numbers, generally exaggerated. The aggregate number, however, of the whole, is very large, and although it will not probably increase, yet it shows the immense responsibility resting upon this Government, to which is intrusted their welfare and happiness.

The average amount annually expended by the general Government for the past six years for Indian purposes, has been about $2,625,982 61, and the aggregate amount for the entire period, $14,755,895 67.

A new policy has been adopted of making remittances to the disbursing officers of this bureau, quarterly and semi-annually, instead of the custom of drawing the entire appropriations from the Treasury, and placing them in the hands of the disbursing agents, officers, and superintendents, in advance of a necessity for the money. Officers are now required to transmit promptly and regularly a correct statement, verified by oath, showing the amount of public money on hand at the expiration of each quarter, the object to which it is applicable, where kept or deposited, and the description of funds. This serves to prevent difficulty, and to secure greater care and watchfulness.

The amount of stocks, held by this Department, in trust for the various Indian tribes, is $3,023,670. Some of the stocks have matured and been redeemed, and a reinvestment cannot be made, because the law confines the Department to stocks of the United States, which cannot be obtained, except at a high premium. In consequence of this, estimates have been annually made for appropriations for five per centum on the trust funds, held by and never drawn from the Treasury, to which Congress has responded favorably, and thereby a policy has been initiated, if not established, which probably should not be disturbed.

During the present calendar year there will have been expended, and remitted for payment of Indian annuities, the sum of $907,962 65 in money, $190,392 83 in goods, and $30,166 67 in provisions. This shows that, notwithstanding the unremitting endeavors of the Department, a very large portion of the payments is still made upon the cash system; and this, to a certain extent, paralyzes the efforts made for the permanent improvement of the tribes.

The act of 1851 requires that all negotiations with the Indian tribes shall be conducted by regular officers of the Indian Bureau. This has largely increased its burdens and added to the labors of its officers. These have been greatly augmented by the extended operations in the Territories of Washington, Oregon, Utah, New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, and the States of Texas and California,—by attention to Indian claims for bounty lands, enrollment of Choctaws in Mississippi, sale of Creek reserves in Alabama, enrollment of Sioux half-breeds on the Lake Pepin reservation, examination of the claims of traders against several of the tribes, setting off and surveying various Indian reservations, and steps preliminary to the division and allotment of lands, in severalty, to Indians; classifying and appraising Indian trust lands in Kansas, and other duties devolved on the bureau. The actual labor has been doubled within the last four years, as is exhibited by the leading and the most accurate data of the office transactions, And yet the number of permanent clerks is the same.

Since I entered upon my duties in this department, the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau, and the operation of its agents, have been extended over an additional area of from 400,000 to 600,000 square miles; and thirteen new agencies, and nine sub-agencies, have been established by law.

The policy of the colonization of the Indians has already been attended with the happiest results, and gives promise of a steady progress in the amelioration of their physical and moral condition.

It is the universal testimony of those who, from long intercourse with them, are the most competent to form an accurate judgment of their characteristics, that as a race, in mental and moral capacity they are inferior to no others—destitute, as they are, of the means and opportunities of higher culture. Their passions, unsubdued by the mild influences of Christianity, frequently hurry them into the wildest excesses, sometimes accompanied with acts of frightful cruelty. Accounts of these alone meet the general eye, and excite in the public mind sentiments of loathing and horror. But of the strength of their domestic and social affections, the depth of their gratitude and attachment to those from whom they have received benefits, and by whom they have been treated with kindness and humanity, the public hear little or nothing.

Hence it is, that they have been heretofore left comparatively unprotected from violence and wrong, inflicted by unprincipled white men under the influence of unbridled passion, or in the pursuit of their own venal ends.

By such men, unworthy of the name, they are often cruelly beaten when unprotected, and not unfrequently shot down when defenceless, in mere wantonness. The bloody revenge, which sometimes follows, becomes the general theme, unaccompanied with the circumstances of cruel provocation which gave it birth. A border warfare springs up between the pioneer settlers—who are really trespassers on their lands—and the tribe, and the strong arm of the Government being invoked for their protection, wars take place, which are carried on at much expense and at the cost of many valuable lives, retarding the progress of our people by rendering the condition of the settler insecure, and closing, perhaps, with the annihilation of almost entire tribes.

This process of the destruction of a people, of whom Providence has given us the guardianship, originating in such causes, is unworthy of the civilization of the age in which we live, and revolting to every sentiment of humanity.

Considerations like these, based upon extensive observation and long experience, cannot fail to impress the absolute necessity of a perseverance in the system of colonization; which by isolating the respective tribes within limits suitable to their numbers and their wants, under the care of agents and the immediate protection of the Government, will alike prevent them from committing and suffering wrong. So situated, it is already shown that the arts of civilization may be acceptably introduced amongst them, and the enlightening and elevating precepts of Christianity, by their influence upon their character and habits, transform the savage into the industrious and useful citizen, and ever commend us, as a nation, to the approbation of the just and humane.

To effect so desirable an end, the faith of the nation for the integrity of these colonial reservations should be maintained inviolate;—manual labor schools should be introduced, in which the mechanic arts may be taught, and agricultural science, with its practical application, perseveringly inculcated by precept and example.

The Indian regards the white man as his superior, and the idea of the derogatory character of manual labor which he entertains will readily give way to the influence of his example, and a realization of the benefit derived therefrom.

But above all should Christian instruction be introduced, and sedulously prosecuted, by teachers devoted to the cause, in the true spirit of their divine mission. Without this, all subordinate means will be in vain, and the great duty which humanity imposes upon us, to rescue this unhappy race from entire destruction and speedy destruction, will be but a delusive dream of impracticable philanthropy.

There are many recommendations and suggestions contained in my former reports, which, although not specifically repeated, are again renewed. They relate to matters of much public interest, and as such, commend themselves to your favorable consideration.

I cannot permit this occasion to pass without bearing testimony to the able manner in which the Chiefs of Bureaus, and the employes of the department, have discharged their official duties. They have afforded me efficient aid, and have done everything in their power to subserve and advance the public interest. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed,] R. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

To the President of the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

North Carolina—Official.

	1856. Buchanan.	1856. Fillmore.	1852. Pierce.	1852. Scott.
Alamance	717	456	(With Orange.)	
Alexander	314	[illegible]	219	[illegible]
Anson	911	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bladen	462	367	371	[illegible]
Burke	578	313	761	[illegible]
Bertie	459	511	498	444
Beaufort	625	796	910	574
Brunswick	364	324	[illegible]	391
Buncombe	775	731	657	376
Cabarrus	[illegible]	[illegible]	649	371
Caswell	917	312	926	[illegible]
Catawba	685	165	(With Lincoln.)	
Columbus	337	[illegible]	178	367
Chatham	781	787	1008	795
Caldwell	384	374	393	146
Currituck	[illegible]	138	131	[illegible]
Cleveland	796	71	211	424
Cumberland	1155	683	811	1449
Craven	595	475	[illegible]	594
Chowan	255	212	223	219
Carteret	463	[illegible]	614	538
Camden	99	474	[illegible]	197
Cherokee	443	523	584	290
Davie	279	477	414	260
Duplin	1173	117	186	960
Davidson	634	964	1019	497
Edgecombe	1581	161	30	1454
Forsyth	1043	772	(With Stokes.)	
Franklin	798	255	368	704
Granville	1080	756	991	945
Greene	375	218	225	226
Guilford	413	1515	1653	345
Gaston	597	56	(With Lincoln.)	
Gates	388	305	368	368
Halifax	683	300	407	424
Harnett	502	185	(New County.)	
Hertford	301	375	290	236
Henderson	434	406	493	210
Haywood	418	181	314	302
Hyde	288	398	386	237
Iredell	802	1241	909	280
Johnston	958	619	706	870
Jones	271	157	191	291
Jackson	404	65	(With Haywood.)	
Lenoir	424	264	283	397
Lincoln	614	226	631	1418
Martin	725	371	289	567
Moore	440	489	546	484
Mecklenburg	1031	578	680	1115
Madison	460	183	(With Bunc'e and Yancey.)	
Montgomery	108	546	620	131
Macon	247	305	309	240
Nash	1063	81	[illegible]	1080
New-Hanover	1472	577	888	1400
Northampton	621	466	455	530
Onslow	688	145	175	507
Orange	909	747	1441	1307
Pasquotank	209	392	369	316
Person	548	279	263	471
Pitt	730	570	679	602
Perquimans	156	124	324	270
Richmond	176	500	473	166
Robeson	673	606	660	732
Rockingham	1001	[illegible]	348	928
Rowan	779	865	896	672
Rutherford	576	412	761	301
Randolph	336	1035	1064	377
Surrey	704	902	1046	287
Stokes	655	331	1081	1237
Sampson	927	359	604	[illegible]
Stanly	108	731	714	58
Tyrrel	92	277	289	57
Union	655	236	(With Meckl'b'g.)	
Wilkes	380	992	1073	242
Wake	1472	789	1083	1357
Warren	641	78	107	[illegible]
Washington	236	364	303	210
Watauga	148	305	(With Ashe.)	
Wayne	1172	206	236	1067
Yancey	616	205	236	367
Yadkin	480	904	(With Surrey.)	
Total vote	48,246	36,886	39,053	39,744

Buchanan's majority over Fillmore, 11,360. No Fremont electoral ticket run. Pierce's majority over Scott in 1852, 686.

The Electoral College of New-York.

The Albany Evening Journal has a historical reminiscence of the State Electoral College in 1824. It says:

"But thirty-two years ago, in 1824, it was not only uncertain who would be President, but even doubtful whether Mr. Clay or Mr. Crawford would, as the third highest candidate, go with Messrs. Adams and Jackson into the House of Representatives.

Albany was then the scene of high excitement. Our Electoral College, instead of being a unit, had been, after a tremendous conflict, chosen by the Legislature, and was divided between Adams, Crawford and Clay. Distinguished men were here, "trying conclusions." The interests of Mr. Crawford were represented by Messrs. Van Buren, Marcy, Talcott, Croswell, and other party giants of that day. Mr. Clay was vigilantly cared for by Gen. Peter B. Porter. Gen. Jackson, who, as we remember, had but two votes in the Legislature, (Gen. Grattan H. Wheeler and John Crary,) had zealous friends in attendance, among whom were Samuel Swartwout and Ebenezer Baldwin.

One Elector, (Pierre A. Barker, of Seneca,) though nominated in the Crawford Caucus, had been voted for by the friends of Adams and Clay. His vote was claimed by the Crawford and Clay men, whose conflicting importunities were painfully embarrassing. Occupying (as we did) a room with Gen. Barker, he disburdened his mind to us. The perplexity was bewildering. On either hand political ruin was threatened. For three days and nights he was so badgered that he saw as many daggers as were pointed at the man in the almanac. Finally, after anxious conference over a hot whisky punch, in the "small hours" of the night previous to the day the votes were to be cast, he brightened up under our suggestion of giving his vote to Gen. Jackson. But early morn brought back his tormentors. Mr. Talcott pressed him hard for Crawford. Jesse Clark demanded a fulfilment of his pledge to vote for Mr. Clay. In this extremity he was driven to seek the advice of Judge Wm. A. Duer, an old Dutchess County friend of his father, before whom he laid his griefs, and by whom he was confirmed in the determination to vote for Gen. Jackson. That determination was acted upon, and became, subsequently, the basis for a claim to the Collectorship of Buffalo, to which Gen. Barker was appointed by Gen. Jackson four years afterwards.

It was not known, until the Monday preceding the Wednesday when the College was to cast its vote, how Louisiana had gone. That State was confidently claimed by the friends of Mr. Clay. Twenty-six of our electors had been chosen by the united strength of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, with the understanding that if Louisiana went against Mr. Clay, he should receive five votes from this State, so that he, instead of Mr. Crawford, could be returned as the third man, to Congress. But the electors, though apprised of the arrangement by means of which they were chosen, failed to carry it out, individual electors being so clearly and strongly identified with Mr. Adams as to be unwilling to vote for another candidate.

The electors of 1824 were venerable men. Those at large were Col. Marinus Willet and Lieutenant-Governor John Taylor.

The Senate Chamber, where the College met on Wednesday, was packed with intensely anxious spectators. The vote, on being counted, stood: for Adams, 26; Crawford, 5; Clay, 4; Jackson, 1.

The Slave Schooner Case.

The Boston Journal has a report of the examination of the men De Mena and Negret, lately arrested at Salem, and adds the following particulars:

"From Laguayra the vessel again returned to Wilmington, with the intention of again fitting out for the Coast of Africa, when De Mena made the proposition that Negret, with six thousand ounces in gold on board, should come North, sink the vessel, and land with his treasure, which they would share alone, to the detriment of the other owners. Negret alleges that the plan was carried out; that De Mena met him when he landed with carriages, in which he took the men of the Tita, who were paid off and taken away.

Quite a number of witnesses were present in court—principally Spanish seamen.

Hon. B. F. Hallett, U S. District-Attorney, appeared for the Government, and De Mena was defended by A. H. Fiske, Esq."

The Dangers of the Lakes.—Those who live far away from the Great Lakes and have never seen them when lashed into fury by the storm, can have but a faint conception of the danger of navigation and the hazard of those who sail upon these inland seas. The season of 1856 will long be remembered as one of disasters on the lakes, and when the statistics of the loss of life and property are prepared, as they soon will be, by the Board of Underwriters, the figures will astonish even those who reside on the shores. A rough estimate of total losses this season thus far foots up thus: 3 side-wheel steamers, 9 propellers, 5 brigs and 28 schooners. A number of these vessels disappeared and not a soul of their crew was left to tell the tale of disaster. Besides this, many vessels were partially wrecked, and suffered material damage. Not less than three hundred lives were lost, and property amounting to millions.—Rochester Advertiser.

Canal Navigation.—We learn from boatmen that the snow which fell on Saturday has not materially obstructed canal navigation. Some little difficulty was experienced on Sunday morning in locks, by the snow and slush clogging up the gates, but this has been removed by the mild weather, and the navigation is now clear as it was a week ago.—Albany Evening Journal, 1st.

THE NEW REGIME.

Speech from Mr. Buchanan—Visit from College Students—His Advice to Young Men.

The students of Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania, numbering about a hundred, paid Mr. Buchanan a congratulatory visit at Wheatland a few days since. They were received at his residence, and Mr. Wm. B. [illegible] made a brief and [illegible] congratulatory address, to which Mr. Buchanan replied at some length. We find the following report of his remarks in the Lancaster Express:

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Buchanan said, in reply, that he [illegible] indebted to his young friends for their visit. He had the assurance that, at least, their congratulations were sincere, as they sprung from the warm hearts of youth, which had not yet been [illegible] by corruption and hardened in the ways of the world. The bosom of youth was the abode of sincerity and truth, and it was indeed a pleasure and an honor to receive the warm out-pourings of their hearts. He said he had always felt a great solicitude for the interests of Franklin and Marshall College; it was a noble institution and he was proud to be the President of its Board of Directors. He was extremely gratified to learn that it had fair prospects, not only of a large number of students, but of great usefulness. It was gratifying to see so large a number of worthy young men already enrolled on its list of students. [illegible] to them responsibility, reminding them that when the present generation had passed away and been gathered to their fathers, to them the young men of to-day would rest the responsibility of forming and administering the future government of the country and of preserving intact our glorious Union and Constitution. There was not, he said, a young man among them, however humble his position, who might not aspire with an honorable ambition, to fill the highest office within the gift of the people; but in order to attain to positions of honor and usefulness and distinction, they must remember that everything depends upon themselves. They must carve out their future from the opportunities of the present. Kind parents and friends had afforded them rare opportunities of acquiring that knowledge which constituted power. If they neglect to improve these opportunities—if they idle away the golden hours allotted for the improvement of mind—if they are not obedient to their professors in all that relates to the good interest and success of the Institution, then they might be assured, they would have cause to repent of their folly through long hours of bitter sorrow in after life—for they could never retrieve the past.

Mr. Buchanan said he had been a College boy himself, and some of the best of boys' clubs, and full of fun like themselves. There were many little pranks and tricks in the life of a College student that might be pardoned, or overlooked; but there were some habits which, if formed at College or in early youth, would cling to them in after life and blight the fairest prospects. He referred to the use of intoxicating liquors, and declared it would be better for that youth who contracted an appetite for strong drink that he were dead or had never been born; for when, despite a young man entering upon such a career, a fondness of liquor, becoming with him a governing passion, he could see nothing before him but a life of misery and a dishonored grave in his old age. Many lads, in years, considered this practice a mark of manliness, but he regarded it as an offence that cannot be pardoned, especially in a student at College. He concluded this earnest appeal by expressing the hope and belief that none of the young men of Franklin and Marshall were addicted to this dangerous practice.

The speaker then alluded to the course of study necessary to insure success in a student's life. Many young men prided themselves in running over a great many books and acquiring a superficial knowledge of many branches of science. This was of no practical use. He would urge them to learn thoroughly all they undertook to learn—to acquire knowledge distinctly—and then they would be able to use it to some practical advantage in after life. They should apply themselves with diligence to their different studies by day, reflect at night upon what they had thus acquired, and use it as their capital in the world, with which to engage in the struggles of life. He had met with many men of prominence who had been raised at the indexes of a great many books and had a general smattering of knowledge, but it was all confused work, and of no practical use. He hoped his young friends here present would avoid falling into this error.

Mr. Buchanan remarked that his election had been alluded to, and he might be expected to say something on that point. He had been elected to that high and responsible office of President, and he thanked them most sincerely for their congratulations, but whether the event would prove to be a cause of congratulation time alone can determine. Without any fear with either party he was right to say that the fears of the "father of his country" had at length been realized, and we now behold a sectional party, one portion of our Union arrayed in deadly hostility against the other. The object of his administration would be to destroy any sectional party, North or South,—and to restore all sections of the Union under a national and conservative Government as it was fifty years ago. Unless this be done the ties which now bind these sectional animosities, which have unhappily exist may break up the fairest and most beautiful form of Government the sun ever shone upon. But he trusted that the same Power which had watched over and preserved us, in the past will continue to smile upon us and make us a prosperous, united and happy people. In conclusion, he said, that if he could in any degree be the honored instrument of allaying this sectional excitement and restoring the Government to the principles and policy of its fathers, he would then feel that he had not assumed the arduous duties of the office in vain.

At the conclusion of Mr. Buchanan's remarks, of which we have given but a rapid outline, his guests retired, each one receiving a cordial shake of the hand. After they had reformed in the order of procession, three cheers were proposed and given for the President of the Board of Franklin and Marshall College and the President elect of the United States.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The number of public schools in Massachusetts in 1845, was 3,475; in 1856 the number is 4,[illegible]. This increase has grown notwithstanding the consolidation of schools in many places. The whole number of pupils in 1845 was 182,[illegible]; in 1856 the number is 222,853. The attendance shows that a little over [illegible] per cent. of all the children in the State between the ages of 5 and 15 years are pupils in public schools. The whole cost of school education in 1846 was $[illegible],[illegible]; in 1856 the sum has increased to $1,[illegible]. The average pay per month of school teachers in 1846 was $31 76, in 1856 the amount has increased to $45 [illegible].

A party of seven boys, residing in Beaver County, Pa., had dug a cave near Bridgewater, and were amusing themselves in it on Tuesday, when the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the unfortunate lads beneath it. Two of the party were taken out dead, and some four or five others were seriously if not fatally injured. The names of the killed are Wesley Smith, son of Dr. Smith, of Bridgewater, and J. Reynolds, aged about 14 years, son of Mr. Reynolds, a resident of the same village.

A large haul of bogus money has been made in Louisville. A man named Daniel Pearson offered a fifty dollar note at a jewelry store. An officer was sent for, who took him into custody. He was searched and $4,000 of the bills of a defunct bank in Georgia were found on his person; also $500 of counterfeit money. He was lodged in jail to await an examination.

A verdict of $2,500 has been obtained in the Court of Stark County, Ohio, by H. [illegible] against W. H. Green, for slander. The slanderous words consisted in reporting, contrary to the facts, that the plaintiff, who is a merchant in Waynesburg, in that county, had failed and made an assignment—a report calculated to injure his business standing.

A subscription is going around in Boston, under the auspices of several Italian gentlemen, well known in our literary and musical circles, to aid the movement of the free people on the other side of the Atlantic to present a hundred cannon to the Government of Sardinia for the fortress of Alexandria, which separates Sardinia and Austria.

The annual Catalogue of Amherst College shows the number of students to be as follows: Seniors, 6[illegible]; Juniors, 69; Sophomores, 60; Freshmen, 6[illegible]; Total, 2[illegible]. Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, D. D., is President, and Professor of Moral and Christian Science. The Libraries of the College and Literary Societies contain about 20,000 volumes.

The Mayor and Common Council of Newark, N. J., give notice that application will be made to the next Legislature for the necessary powers and authority to authorize them to erect water-works of sufficient capacity to supply the city with water for the extinguishment of fires, and for all other purposes.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company give notice of an application to the Legislature of New-Jersey for power to extend their road to some point on the Hudson River, so that they may have a direct communication with New-York City, without a dependence upon any other road.

The funeral of Gen. Rufus Welch took place on Sunday afternoon, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Walnut-street, Philadelphia, and was attended by a large number of the Masonic fraternity, the officers of the National Company, many of the theatrical profession, and a host of personal friends.

The North-Western (Va.) Railroad is said to be rapidly approaching completion. The track is laid from Grafton, for about thirty-five miles, toward Parkersburg, of which distance about five miles of Parkersburg are already finished, leaving only twenty miles of track to rail.

The stock for the railroad connecting Nashville with the Memphis and Charleston Road, at Decatur, Ala., is now all taken, and the building of the road is a "fixed fact." This road runs through Columbia, Pulaski, Athens and Decatur.

A new hotel is to be erected at Saratoga Springs. It will have one hundred feet more front than the United States. So the papers are saying; but the Saratoga County Press, which ought to know, says there is no such thing.

William Shaeberry, another of those wounded in the riot at the Belair Market, Baltimore, died on Wednesday morning, making the eighth victim of that sanguinary conflict. He was a young man about 18 years of age.

Burglaries are becoming very common in New-Jersey.

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The President's Message.

[illegible] PIERCE dies hard. He does not [illegible] Quickly calls a "good end." [illegible] of dropping off like old Jack Falstaff, [illegible] "babbling o' green fields," [illegible] scolding and cursing like a drab. [illegible] Message, sent in to Congress yesterday, [illegible] the most unbecoming and malignant party [illegible] we have ever seen from so high a [illegible]. One-half of this document is devoted [illegible] falsification of political history, as [illegible] of a libel upon those of the American [illegible] (over two millions in number) who dis[illegible] his Administration. This is done un[illegible] the false pretence of giving to the country [illegible] of the state of the Union." It is [illegible], it is true, with the whole tenor of his public career, and only shows that the man [illegible] upon the Presidency an aspiring [illegible] is quite certain to quit it a disap[illegible], and resentful one. It proves [illegible] throughout his Administration, President [illegible] has been nothing but a partisan, and [illegible] now, as he surrenders his place to [illegible] and his own acts to the judg[illegible] of posterity, he finds it impossible to rise [illegible] the party level upon which he has been [illegible], or to see anything beyond the vulgar [illegible] of which he has been the slave.

[illegible] document President PIERCE asserts [illegible] of his fellow-citizens who supported Col. FREMONT for the Presidency, though "professing only to prevent the spread of Slavery into new States," were "really in[illegible] with a desire to change the domestic in[illegible] of existing States,"—and that for [illegible] they waged war upon the Govern[illegible] what they themselves [illegible] to be the limits of the Constitution, and [illegible] to prepare the people for the deso[illegible] of civil war,—"burning cities, ravaged [illegible] and slaughtered populations,"—by which [illegible], as they are well aware, the objects they [illegible] can be attained. If President PIERCE [illegible] what he thus asserts, his retirement [illegible] be into an idiot or insane asylum. He [illegible] the common sense needed for the dis[illegible] of the common-place duties of private [illegible]. The assertion is flatly contradicted by the [illegible] of the parties assailed,—by [illegible], by all the probabilities of the [illegible], by every kind and degree of evidence re[illegible] for its refutation. In its support not a [illegible] of proof can be adduced. It is the [illegible] of his own morbid and diseased im[illegible], or of a partisan rancor which spurns [illegible], and is utterly indifferent to truth.

But the President does not content himself with thus placing upon permanent record his [illegible] of the integrity and patriotism of a vast body of the American people. He places by the side of it a daring misrepresentation of the history of the country. He asserts that in the Missouri Compromise the question of ex[illegible] Slavery from the Louisiana Territory "was for the time disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation,"—in face of the language of the law itself, which de[illegible] the prohibition of Slavery to be "*forever*." He asserts that "the enactment which estab[illegible] the restrictive geographical line was ac[illegible] in, rather than approved, by the States of the Union,"—in face of the fact that not a single State, nor a single member of Con[illegible] from any State, ever proposed its repeal from 1820 to 1854. He asserts that in refusing to extend this line to territory acquired from Mexico, "the North *repealed* it as a leg[illegible] compromise and persistently *violated the compact*, if compact there was,"—in face of the fact that the compromising compact by its [illegible] was limited to the territory acquired from Louisiana. "Thereupon," adds the Pres[illegible], raising these false statements of history to their appropriate climax,—

"Thereupon this enactment *ceased to have binding virtue* in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so, in effect, it was *treated* on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the Territories of New-Mexico, Utah and Washington."

We defy the President or any of his organs to bring one particle of evidence to show that upon the admission of California, and the or[illegible] of the Territories named, or for two years thereafter, the Missouri Compromise was treated as repealed, by any party, by either branch of Congress, by any eminent man of any party, or by President PIERCE himself, as having "ceased to have binding virtue," either as respected the North or the South.

All this, and much more like it, is given as history, for the purpose of justifying the formal repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the Nebraska bill. It transcends in audacity of misrepresentation the most violent of the harangues by which, during the late canvass, any man of position and reputation undertook the vindication of that act. The President even goes so far as to say that, without this re[illegible], Kansas would have been open to Slavery,—an assertion which ATCHISON himself would not receive as true, and upon which not even the boldest of the Border Ruffians has ever ventured. If it is true, it only shows the more conspicuously the folly and madness of that repeal.

We do not propose to enter upon any de[illegible]tailed analysis of the sophistry,—if bald misstatements deserve that name,—by which these positions are sustained and enforced. They are followed, as might be expected, by misstatements equally gross in regard to Kansas, by calumnious charges against the most respectable portion of its inhabitants, and against members of Congress who have insisted upon the protection of their rights. The President asserts that peace now prevails in Kansas,—that all predatory bands have been dispersed;—and that every well-disposed person is now enabled to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry. And he calls upon the Territorial Legislature, or Congress, now to provide,

"That no act shall remain on its statute-book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and to take all other necessary steps *to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment*, without obstruction or abridgment, *of all the Constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States*, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory."

This is good advice. If it is sincere, President PIERCE will act upon it in his own department. One of the rights guaranteed to the people of Kansas is immunity from *murder*;—yet a murderer,—pronounced to be such by Gov. GEARY, himself,—has been twice admitted to bail, in violation of all law and all right, by Judge LECOMPTE, who holds his seat at the pleasure of President PIERCE. Unless he is mocking the people of Kansas, and experimenting upon the credulity of the American people, let President PIERCE remove this man from the high post whose powers he has abused, and whose honor he has so sullied and destroyed.

—Setting aside this extended and disgraceful partisan harangue, the Message proper is brief, business-like, and satisfactory. It sets forth the condition of the country clearly and tersely. The fiscal operations of the year sum up as follows:

RECEIPTS.—From Customs		$64,000,000
	Other Causes	9,918,141
	Balance on hand, July 1, 1855	18,931,976
	Total Receipts of the year	$92,850,117
EXPENDITURES.—Ordinary Expenses		$57,173,602
	Mexican Debt	3,000,000
	Public Debt	12,776,390
	Total Expenditures	$72,948,792

The average expenditures of the past five years, deducting payments upon the Mexican public debt, have been but about $48,000,000. A reduction of the revenue from customs is thus justified and recommended. Changes in the distribution of the troops and an increase of the naval force are urged. The sales of public lands for the year have been 9,227,878 acres, for which $8,821,414 has been received. There have been located with military scrip and land warrants 30,100,230 acres; and 18,873,699 acres have been surveyed and are now ready for market. The expenditures of the Post-Office Department were $10,407,868; receipts $7,620,801, showing a deficiency of $2,787,046, an increase of $744,000 over last year.

Concerning our Foreign Relations the Message contains nothing whatever that is new. The Central American difference with Great Britain is in process of adjustment. The Fishery treaty works well. Nothing has yet come of our efforts to escape payment of the Sound Dues. With Spain little progress has been made in settling old difficulties, and, what is still more remarkable, no new ones have arisen. The proceedings of our government and those of Europe concerning privateering, blockade and immunity of private property in time of war, are rehearsed. From Mexico our citizens continue to suffer wrongs. Though a temporary necessity existed for the temporary recognition of WALKER's government, its prospects are now too unsettled to allow of any decisive action,—so the President "awaits further developments." The state of affairs on the Isthmus, as our readers already understand it,—is rehearsed; a general flourish about our prosperity and superiority over all the other kingdoms of the earth is given;—the mission of this generation is rather ominously defined to be "the task of maintaining and *extending* the power of the United States;"—and the President closes by declaring that he shall "retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, during the period of his administration."

No occasion could possibly arise for a more appropriate exercise of the sentiment of gratitude. The people will share it to the fullest extent. The power and the goodness of Omnipotence are seldom more conspicuously displayed than they have been in saving the country from greater calamities than have befallen it, during the Administration now drawing to an ignoble end.

MR. BUCHANAN'S FIRST MESSAGE.—By a rather curious coincidence we are able to publish, in the same paper with the farewell message of President PIERCE, what may be styled the inaugural of his successor. To be sure, Mr. BUCHANAN's message was not addressed to Congress, but to the students of Franklin College; and instead of discussing politics he talked good common sense, which may be of use to the lads who heard it in after life. This is a good deal more than can be said of the message of Gen. PIERCE.

Mr. BUCHANAN did not get through even this speech, it will be seen, without an allusion to the election. He declared his purpose to be so to administer the Government as to *put down ultraism in both sections* of the country, and restore the Union to the peace and harmony of its early days. All such declarations are conveniently vague and are not of much value as indications of public policy. But so far as they go they are calculated to encourage hope that the new Administration will avoid some of the worst errors of its predecessor.

This, we believe, is the first occasion on which Mr. BUCHANAN has addressed the public in any form since his election.

CONGRESS.—Both branches of Congress have plunged at once into partisan debates. In the House the WHITFIELD contest consumed the whole of yesterday, and is good for a day or two longer.

In the Senate, as might have been expected, the President's Message aroused a hornet's nest. Its sweeping and indecent assault upon the motives and character of the Republican Party provoked spirited and indignant protests from the leading members of that party in the Senate.

The session does not open very auspiciously for the dispatch of business.

The Kansas Troubles.

The *Pennsylvanian*, a [illegible] organ, gives the following paragraph:

"The Black Republicans come here with very different feelings from those which [illegible] [illegible] their respective States after the [illegible] result. I do not think they are in the mood to wage an angry war upon the new Administration, while on the other hand the Democrats are full of spirits, and proud of their principles and their party. *If we can only dispose of the troubles in Kansas*, by securing the fair operation of the principles of Popular Sovereignty in that Territory, with the consent of honest men in all parts of the Union, *Mr. Buchanan's Administration will be successful* beyond parallel, and peace will endure for years."

The *Pennsylvanian*, besides being a leading organ of the Democracy, is edited by a gentleman whose relations with Mr. BUCHANAN are generally understood to be intimate and confidential. What it says, therefore, upon so delicate a matter as the Kansas question has become to the Democratic Party, is worthy of attention.

The first thing that will strike the reader of the above, is the *reason* given for wishing to "*dispose* of the troubles in Kansas." It is not that justice,—fair dealing towards the people of Kansas,—the security of life and property,—good faith in carrying out the pledges of the Nebraska bill, require it;—but it is in order that Mr. BUCHANAN may have a "successful administration." The motive is purely partisan. There is no hint even of any purpose more patriotic or more humane.

We are thankful, however, for small favors. We rejoice that the *partisan necessities* of the party in possession of power will constrain it to do something for the relief of Kansas. It is fortunate for Kansas and for the country that this is so. The admission that the adjustment of these difficulties, upon a fair and satisfactory basis, is absolutely essential to the success of the incoming administration, is one of a good deal of importance. It confirms what we have frequently ventured to hope—that Mr. BUCHANAN would find himself constrained by the pressure of public sentiment in the Northern States, and by the demonstration of that sentiment afforded by the recent vote, to pursue a very different course from that which has hitherto prevailed.

We hope the Democratic Party will see the necessity of "disposing of these troubles" before Mr. BUCHANAN's term begins. We do not hope for legislation on this subject that will be of service. The President has it in his power to meet the most pressing necessities of the people of Kansas. *Let him purge the Federal Courts.* Let him remove unjust, prejudiced, corrupt and violent men from the Bench;—place honest and upright judges in their place;—rescue the jury trial from its present degraded prostitution;—and thus inspire the settlers of Kansas with confidence that their complaints will be fairly heard and justly decided,—and half the "troubles" of Kansas will disappear.

If this shall be done, the *Pennsylvanian* may rest assured that the "Black Republicans" will not be disposed to "wage any angry war upon the Administration." They have contended for justice,—and for victory only as the road to justice. They were warm and earnest in the contest;—but only because they were sincere in their desire to secure their rights and liberties to the people of Kansas. Let the Democratic Party accomplish this result, and the Republicans will forgive the offence of its success.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—We publish elsewhere, this morning, the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be found a well-written and lucid exposition of the business of his Department, and its present condition. It contains, also, a number of valuable suggestions of needed changes in the organization of the Department, and the mode of transacting portions of its business, which are essential to the proper performance of the public service. A glance at the multifarious and arduous duties devolving upon the Interior Department, as presented so succinctly in the report, will show the importance of such an arrangement as shall be best calculated to insure the greatest amount of facility and efficiency. The Secretary further presents recommendations for additions to the system of checks upon frauds; for a change in the Pension system, which certainly commends itself to common sense, no less than to humanity; and for various other modifications or amendments of the practice of the Department, under existing laws—all of which deserve the serious attention of Congress. Mr. MCCLELLAND, in thus closing up his stewardship, manifests a praiseworthy purpose to leave behind him substantial monuments of his industry and faithfulness in the public service.

THE PIVOT OF OUR DESTINY.—The Press of New-York is a strange conglomerate of principles. There is not a moral absurdity, nor a form of religious fanaticism which has not its organ among the journals of this metropolis. Among them all there is none more at variance with popular sentiment than the *Day Book*, which is as ultra an advocate of Slavery as the Charleston *Mercury* or the *South-side Democrat*. It is publishing a series of articles to prove "the Blessing of Slavery." It is, of course, one of the Buchanan organs also. It is fearful of Cuba's becoming, like Jamaica, a colony of emancipated slaves, though there is about as much probability of such an event as there is of JEFF. DAVIS becoming a Garrisonian Abolitionist. It says that "Cuba is the turning point of the future and the battle field of our destinies. It *cannot* remain Spanish, it must not be African, for that would be the destruction not only of New-Orleans but of American civilization."

But we trust that New-Orleans and American civilization rest on a more stable basis than the negroes in Cuba, whether they be free or slave. The Queen of Spain and the Marquis of HAVANA will prick up their ears when they are told, upon the authority of a New-York newspaper, that the civilization of the Western Hemisphere depends upon a few Cuban negroes, and that the little Island which they hold under their thumb is the pivot of our future destiny. Queen ISABELLA will set a higher value than ever upon her West Indian jewel.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS.—We publish this morning a full synopsis of a very interesting report made by Captain PAGE of his Explorations in South America. The Captain, it will be remembered, was sent out by the Government some months since for the purpose of examining the regions of South America which seemed best adapted to the purposes of commerce with the United States. He has discharged this duty with eminent ability and [illegible]. His report is very voluminous and would fill nine or ten columns of the TIMES. The synopsis which we publish this morning gives a complete outline of its very interesting statements.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

The Presidential Election.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Presidential Electors chosen by the people of the State of New-York met in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol this afternoon for the purpose of organization and filling vacancies which might be found to exist in the College.

At 4 P. M., JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, called the Electors to order, and read a list of the names found to have been elected by the official canvass of the State. All the Electors on the Fremont Electoral ticket answered to their names except DANIEL L. TOPPEN, of the Fifth District, and JAMES V. PECK, of the Ninth District. Upon the announcement of these vacancies being made by the Secretary of State, the Electors proceeded in accordance with the Statute to ballot for persons to fill the places of the absentees.

D. D. CONOVER, of the Seventh District, and H. H. VAN DYCK, of the Fourteenth District, were appointed tellers.

JAMES KELLY, of New-York, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Fifth District, and EDWARD FIELD, of Westchester, the vacancy in the Ninth District. Both these gentlemen were nominated by MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York.

The College was then declared to be full, the following being the Electors present:

At Large.

J. S. Wadsworth.	M. H. Grinnell.
Dist.	*Dist.*
1—M. Tompkins.	18—Daniel Cady.
2—A. B. Stanton.	19—E. S. Hughston.
3—Jas. Kennedy.	20—Jas. S. Lynch.
4—Hermann Raster.	21—Wm. S. Sayre.
5—James Kelly.	22—Dan. H. Marsh.
6—John S. Belcher.	23—A. Davenport.
7—D. D. Conover.	24—Le Roy Morgan.
8—Thos. Carnley.	25—E. Burnham.
9—Edward Field.	26—M. H. Lawrence.
10—John P. Jones.	27—J. B. Williams.
11—Erastus Cook.	28—Isaac L. Andrews.
12—R. A. Barnard.	29—Freeman Clark.
13—J. G. McMurray.	30—Wm. S. Mallory.
14—H. H. Van Dyck.	31—William Keep.
15—J. C. Hulburt.	32—Rufus Wheeler.
16—J. B. Kingsland.	33—Delos E. Sill.
17—Smith Stillwell.	

The Secretary of State rose and said: "I now declare the Electoral College complete, and it becomes the duty of the Electors to cast their votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. It is for the College to determine in what manner the vote shall be taken, whether by *viva voce* or ballot.

MOSES H. GRINNELL—Before that question is settled I desire to move that DANIEL CADY, of Montgomery, be President of this College, and that the vote for President and Vice-President be taken *viva voce*.

Both motions were adopted, and MOSES H. GRINNELL and JAMES S. WADSWORTH were appointed to conduct the President to the Chair.

Judge CADY took his seat amidst loud applause. He made no address, but simply said he desired to know the further business of the College.

There being no further business the College adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Massachusetts Electoral College met at the State House this afternoon. The whole number of its members, thirteen, were present. JULIUS ROCKWELL, Republican, was chosen President, and THOS. COLT, American, Secretary.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 1.

A letter to the *Democrat* of the 25th ult. says that the militia under Col. TITUS will soon be disbanded by Gov. GEARY. Gov. G. has quietly submitted to the action of Judge LECOMPTE in issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of HAYES. It is reported that Col. TITUS, with one hundred men, will shortly leave the Territory for Nicaragua.

Municipal Election at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The City Election in Springfield yesterday, resulted in the reëlection of the present Democratic Mayor and City Clerk over the Fremont candidates. To the Board of Aldermen, five Democrats and three Republicans are elected, and to the Common Council six Democrats, eleven Republicans, and one American.

Arrest of Swindlers at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Two swindlers were arrested here last night at 11 o'clock, who represented themselves as Lord ARTHUR JOHN HUDSON and Sir CHARLES MILLER. Although stopping at one of the commonest taverns in the city, they succeeded in impressing several citizens and mechanics with the idea of their magnificence, many of whom they have bled for considerable amounts. During the fortnight they have been here they have represented they had on deposit with a broker of this city £40,000, and that they feared his stability. They actually bought an expensive safe for the security of their imaginary treasure. Lord JOHN had made arrangements for the purchase of a farm, well stocked, for $17,000, but when the deeds were drawn and ready to be signed for the consummation of the bargain, it was discovered that the swindlers were entirely penniless. They were arrested in the presence of the Parson and wedding guests during the progress of the marriage of one of the swindlers with the daughter of the landlord of the tavern where they were staying.

From Boston.

HEALTH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER is forbidden by his physicians to visit Washington at present. He continues still quite feeble.

Postmaster BAILEY delivered the President's message here at 1¼ o'clock, and several of the evening papers published it entire in the regular editions.

The New Trial of Baker.

NEWBURG, Monday, Dec. 2.

Mr. BRADY made an elaborate and effective speech in opening the case for the defence, to-day. A witness was examined until the adjournment of the Court, whose evidence went to show that in the first place POOLE attacked BAKER.

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

An accident occurred to a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Road last night, caused by the engine being thrown off the track. Half a dozen cars were smashed, the fireman killed, and the engineer severely wounded. The road was immediately after the accident cleared for travel and the trains resumed running this morning.

Death of Col. Thomas Fearing.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Col. THOMAS FEARING, well known as one of the proprietors of the Old Exchange Coffee House, died this morning after a long illness.

Two Children Burnt to Death.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

A son and daughter of Mr. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Athens-street, South Boston, were burnt to death this afternoon, having been left in a room alone by their mother.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 2—9 P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, now about due at this port, with one week's later news from Europe, has not yet been signalled. The weather is clear, with a light northwest wind.

Thalberg's Excitement in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Thalberg *furore* in this city is on the increase—the demand for tickets being quite unprecedented.

Marine Disaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 28.

The bark *Zulu*, with a cargo of salt, from Coatzacoalcos for New-York, arrived at the Southwest Pass in distress. Lost rudder and received other damage; four feet water in the hold and leaking badly.

Personal.

A correspondent writes us that Prof. WARRINGTON, recently appointed a Professor in Antioch College, is the youngest of American Professors, one of the Faculty of [illegible] College is [illegible] years.

A Connecticut dame, Mrs. CLARISSA WILLIAMS, is now living in her 104th year, and spins a run of yarn a day, and sews without the aid of glasses.

Colonel THOMAS H. BENTON is announced to lecture in fifteen places in the Eastern States, will speak in this City at the meeting of the New-England Society on the 22d, and will be at Washington at Christmas.

SAMUEL P. BIDDLE, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is about to make a visit to his home in England.

Captain HENRY REED, of the Boston packet *Queen of the Pacific*, has received from the Underwriters a costly service of plate for his efforts to save ship and cargo while in distress.

Marine News.

The schooner *Cherokee* foundered in Lake Michigan, off the town of Free Soil, during the gale of last Friday. She had on board a crew of nine men, and also five passengers, all of whom went down with the vessel. The *C.* was bound to Chicago with a load of lumber. She belonged to E. & J. CANFIELD of that city, and was valued at $6,000. No insurance.

The missionary ship *Morning Star* sailed yesterday afternoon from Boston for Honolulu, S. I. Among her passengers are HIRAM BINGHAM and wife, who go out as missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. Previous to her departure interesting religious services were held on board, in which Dr. WORCESTER, Dr. POMROY and others participated. The decks of the vessel, as also the wharves in the vicinity, were crowded with the friends of Mr. BINGHAM.

The ship *[illegible]*, Captain [illegible], arrived at New-Bedford on Sunday from the Pacific, took three sperm whales on Wednesday, off Nantucket, and brought their blubber into port.

Thalberg's School Concert.

Mr. THALBERG gave his first free concert to the Public Schools yesterday afternoon, at Niblo's Garden. Some three thousand pupils (girls) were in attendance. A more beautiful sight we have never seen; and Mr. THALBERG must have been heartily pleased with the evident joy he infused into the throng. Mad. D'ANGRI rendered her invaluable professional assistance, and divided the applause with Mr. THALBERG.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Democrats last Night.

The Democrats had their elections last evening in each Ward, of five delegates to the Old Men's, and five to the Young Men's General Committees, and the several Ward Committees, for the year 1857. There was a contest of course between the Wood and Anti-Wood men, but everywhere WOOD prevailed. In the districts where the most rioting was anticipated, it was particularly quiet. In the Ninth Ward, the election was held in a Coal office. The Inspectors had iron-barred the windows for their protection, which much offended the Anti-Woods, and a burly man among the disaffected took a sledge hammer to these obstacles against a free fingering of the returns. Two platoons of M. P.'s arriving, quiet was soon restored. In the Twenty-Second Ward, FERNANDO WOOD headed both tickets. Large numbers of eel-skins went in with the "Wood and Seagrist" tickets—enough to elect SEAGRIST. The "Wood and Doherty" people claim that they have much the largest number of honest votes and mean to contest the result.

That Balloon.

That balloon that went up Monday came down again as might have been expected. She soared 3,511 feet high at her highest. She was hovering over Flushing for some time, about sun-down. Her managers attempted, as it grew dark, to descend fifteen several times—but every time on descending they came down over the Sound. The last time they let her "slump" into the water. The brig *Corbulo*, Capt. THOS. CHRISTY, bound from Virginia to New-Haven, came to their assistance—but the navigators worried their way to shore at Delancey's Point, between Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle, about 8½ P. M.

When over Flushing they descended within 468 feet of the ground, but declined the invitation kindly offered them to come down and eat boiled *Dioscorea Batatas*. Capt. MORAT enjoyed his ride very much, but his companion, Mr. P. O. KELLY, was not so well pleased.

The First Ward Boys and His Honor the Mayor.

A novel and an unusual sight was witnessed in front of the City Hall yesterday forenoon,—the review of a target company by His Honor the Mayor and staff. But the target company was not one of the every-day sort. It was dubbed the "First Ward Musketeers," and hailed of course from the First Ward, and embraced in its ranks all the noted "boys" of the "Crib" faction or Woodite. JOHN E. ENRIGHT, the notorious emigrant-forwarder, was Captain, PAT CALLAGHAN acted as First Lieutenant, and BILL HOLLAND did the honors of Ensign. The other offices were distributed among characters equally deserving. BILLY WILSON, Alderman elect, MIKE MURRAY, proprietor of the "Crib," and Big TOM BURNS, walked arm-in-arm as invited guests. Soup-House MIKE was also present, but without his star. Taking into consideration that the Court of Sessions, has opened for the term, the boys looked remarkably jolly. "Who is afeard?" one of them was heard to say in confidence to a friend, "Who's afeard? My lawyer will get the case postponed till January, and then AL RUSSELL will be the City Judge."

If justice be done, many of the "First Ward Musketeers" will obtain leave of absence from the City for some time.

But the Mayor no doubt believes in that old rule of common law, that every man is presumed innocent until found guilty, for he honored the First Ward Musketeers yesterday as he never did any target company before. 'Twas an instructive sight.

But the First Ward is thoroughly Democratic, and so are the Enright Musketeers.

Decapitation at the Custom-House.

Orders were received by Collector REDFIELD, from Secretary GUTHRIE, to shut up certain bonded warehouses in this City; also that at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn—assigning as a reason the slackness of business, some houses having nothing stored in them. So about thirty clerks and night watchmen on Monday were given their walking tickets, and are now, much against their will, gentlemen of leisure. This wholesale slaughter causes much anxiety among the "ins," who hope to avoid a like fate. It is understood that the Superintendent of Public Stores started last evening for Washington to see Mr. GUTHRIE on the subject and use his influence with him to adjust the difficulty agreeably to all concerned.

Missionaries for Mendi.

Mr. D. W. BURTON and wife, and Mr. M. MAIR and wife, of the American Missionary Association, and Rev. D. K. FLICKINGER, Dr. W. B. WITT, and Rev. Mr. BILLHEIMER, of the Board of Missions of the United Brethren in Christ, sailed from New-York Monday, Dec. 1, for Freetown, Sierra Leone, in the ship *Thomas Watson*.

Mr. BURTON, Mr. MAIR, and their wives, will join the Mendi Mission, West Africa. The others will remain at Freetown until they can make a location more interior.

The American Institute and the Crystal Palace.

The Managers of the American Institute were to have been heard yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Places, with reference to an extension of the lease of the Crystal Palace ground; but as there was not a quorum of the Committee present, the hearing was postponed to Wednesday next.

☞ The steamships *Cherokee* and *Fulton*, which formerly ran between New-Orleans, Havana, and New-York—the former of which was burned to the water's edge some time ago—were sold at auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange. It was hoped that the former would bring $20,000, and the latter $25,000, but the *Cherokee*, which is comparatively useless, was knocked down to Mr. R. C. WEBSTER, for $12,000, and the *Fulton*, a still serviceable vessel, was purchased by Mr. EDWARD LYNCH, for $[illegible].

☞ The "dummy" engine on the Hudson River Road, which drags the cars from and to the Thirty-first-street Depot, has been worked now some six weeks. The officers of the road say it works admirably, at a saving of just one-half the expense of horses, besides being much safer. During the last four weeks it has dragged two hundred full freight cars up to the depot.

☞ The question is gravely agitated in esthetic circles, whether the baby bonnets that ladies wear now-a-days are becoming, over the monster hoops that prevail. The choice seems to [illegible] to be as large as the breadths or[illegible] the coats, and [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

ANNUAL REPORT

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* knows a [illegible] [illegible]. We had a horrible example the other day, who, when we asked him how much he averaged, answered, that he could not tell, but he always kept twelve glasses ahead.

☞ The new church of St. [illegible], [illegible]-avenue, corner of Thirty-[illegible]-street, was consecrated to the service of God on [illegible] by Bishop POTTER. A collection [illegible] church's debt was taken. Rev. [illegible] is the Rector.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of the [illegible] torical Society was held last evening. [illegible] paper was by J. SPEAR LORING, Esq., of Boston, Reminiscences of WILLIAM GORDON, the Revolutionary Historian.

Professor [illegible] delivered his inaugural lecture on the "Duties of American Women" last night, at the Allen-street Methodist Church. The strong-minded, in fulfillment of the Trustees' [illegible], seem to have forgotten the [illegible] already.

☞ BANGS & Co.'s Regular [illegible] Book sale commenced Monday and continues through the week. The catalogue is an octavo of 300 pages.

☞ The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen were brought to their termination yesterday. The Board adjourned *sine die*.

☞ The *Mirror* says that the Brevoort House is making a profit of $30,000, and the New-York Hotel's profit of $[illegible] a year. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., No. 35 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1856.—At a meeting of the Trustees, held this day, it was unanimously resolved, That subscriptions be opened on Monday next, (the 1st of December,) for a Capital Stock of half a million of dollars, in cash, divided into Shares of one hundred dollars each. The said Stock is [illegible] of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and a further dividend of one-third of the [illegible] of the business of the office of each fiscal year.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company has paid to the merchants of this City, during the past three and a half years, more than six millions of dollars for marine losses, and having now a large and desirable business, the Trustees are desirous of giving to the dealers an increased and [illegible] basis of indemnity, and consider the established reputation of the Company and its present condition, (which has been investigated by a Committee of the Board,) [illegible] a sufficient assurance that the proposed capital stock will prove a profitable investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock will be received on and after Monday, the 1st of December, 1856, at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st.

Published by direction of the Board of Trustees.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Plushed Cassimeres, Coatings and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the [illegible] [illegible] our house has so long been celebrated.

CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past [illegible] years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. 583 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, JR., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. 35 Front-st. in this City. New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

CROUP! CROUP!!—THIS AWFUL COMPLAINT is immediately cured by DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family who value the lives of their children should be without a bottle in the house. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depot No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF CHINA, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PARIAN AND PARISIAN FANCY GOODS, at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT having determined to effect an entire clearance of his present stock previous to removal to his new store, offers the principal portion at cost.

The goods have been selected in Europe this season with the greatest care, and comprise an unequaled assortment of the following articles:

Plain and decorated French China dinner services,
Plain and decorated French China dessert services,
Plain and decorated French China tea services,
French gilt bronze and marble clocks, from $5 to $500,
and bronze statuettes, candelabras, &c.
Parian statuary, vases, pitchers, &c.
Silver-plated tea sets, urns, waiters, cake baskets, &c.
Elegant French China vases, from $5 25 to $150 per pair.
French, English and American chandeliers.
Plain, cut and Bohemian glass ware.
Plumbers' basins, and an immense variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

They will be arranged ready for sale on Monday, Dec. 1, with the price of every article marked in plain figures, and no deviation whatever can be made.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 4 Murray-st., New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

Great auction sale of Rosewood Piano-fortes.

Messrs. L., D. & CO., will sell as above 30 elegant Piano-fortes at auction.

Sale peremptory.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE EXCITEMENT of elections having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous, harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON.

A CARGO OF 800 TONS, ERIE PATTERN, afloat, for sale by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st. [illegible] Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

At great bargains, at the One-Price Carpet Store of YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

ANDERSON AT THE BOWERY!—IMMENSE EXCITEMENT!—GREAT ATTRACTION!!—Acres of carpets and steamers have replenished the Great Carpet Establishment with the most elegant and choice new styles of velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, at greatly reduced prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

CARRIAGES.—PERSONS WISHING GOOD FAMILY carriages or sleighs of any kind, can be supplied new, or at short notice, with a first-class article at low prices, at the repository of MOTT & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway. Their stock consists of coaches, coupees, coupee[illegible] rockaways, harness, &c. &c. Call and examine.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

JET ORNAMENTS.—EVERY VARIETY OF JET. Jet and gold jewelry, Necklaces, Bracelets, Sets, &c., at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

JOHN WOOD'S NEW UP-TOWN GYMNASIUM will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. His friends and former pupils are respectfully invited to be present. Nos. 4 and 6 East 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

A [illegible] Thanksgiving Day in Kansas—[illegible]

From the [illegible] Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

[illegible], Nov. 28, 1856.

[illegible] Thanksgiving [illegible] by LAWRENCE [illegible] the wretched [illegible] Ohio [illegible] the people of Lawrence [illegible] embarked in the *Mayflower*, seek[illegible] where they could enjoy *freedom* for them[illegible]

[illegible] Thanksgiving dinner was proposed at Law[illegible] the Free-State prisoners at Lecompton [illegible] the invited guests, but [illegible] they did not attend. [illegible] was, that just as the Governor was about to [illegible]

[illegible] ordered the [illegible] of CHARLES [illegible] and at Judge LE[illegible] commenced a suit against [illegible] imprisonment. This indignity [illegible] at his absence [illegible] stayed at [illegible] brooding over the insult [illegible]

[illegible] in a large stone building erect[illegible] directly opposite the ruins of the Free-State Hotel. The guests sat down to dinner about [illegible] A little before 6 the company adjourned [illegible] the meeting was organized by [illegible] Lieutenant-Governor ROBINSON [illegible] were offered and [illegible]

[illegible] ROBINSON, on taking his seat, made [illegible] He had just returned from Pennsyl[illegible] and said that State had been carried by [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN was in favor of making [illegible] at every Democratic gath[illegible] with the inscription "Buck, [illegible]" This cause was not lost by the defeat of FREMONT.

Gov. ROBINSON was called out to respond to a toast to the [illegible] prisoners.

[illegible]

Gov. ROBINSON said he was rejoiced to be here—re[illegible] they had peace enough in Kansas to enjoy a thanksgiving while their friends were enjoying it in the East, and that they had abundance enough [illegible] he could not forget that there was still great [illegible] the Territory for a thanksgiv[illegible] He rejoiced, also, that their prospects [illegible] were so good. This might seem singu[illegible] just lost their President, but he would [illegible] reasons for it.

They had triumphed over PIERCE. His Administra[illegible] universally condemned, and JAMES BUCHAN[illegible] opposed to, and nominated in spite of [illegible] Mr. DOUGLAS. He owed them [illegible] obligations to carry out [illegible] there was some reason to [illegible] BUCHANAN might be a decent man [illegible] and if he was a decent man, why that was [illegible] There were many men in the Democratic Party who felt a deep interest in [illegible] of Kansas. Several Democratic members [illegible] were elected on this very ground, and Pennsylvania had been carried in consequence of as[illegible] that Mr. BUCHANAN was in favor of making [illegible] Free State.

He would say, as he had said before, that if the [illegible] had been pursued in Kansas the last [illegible] open violation of the Constitution [illegible] for the next four, that the Union would [illegible] The Union depended [illegible] on the Constitution, but for the last [illegible] Constitution has been continually vio[illegible] feeling existed at the North [illegible] violations, that if they [illegible] the people would not [illegible]

There would be a greater immigration into Kansas [illegible] the people [illegible] and many men [illegible] to him if FREMONT is elected you will be safe, but if BUCHANAN succeeds I will come to Kansas next [illegible]

He began to believe that they had a Governor here [illegible] He [illegible] to be developed till he became full grown. True, many things had looked dark in his administration, and some did still, yet he may have done as well as he could. He believed it their duty to [illegible] "though I must in can[illegible] that I am a better Governor than he—[laughter and cheers]—yet my time to act has not yet come. While we are a Territory we must have a Ter[illegible] Governor."

He then alluded to the [illegible] which he had been [illegible] He had never felt that he was an object of sympathy. He believed there were many [illegible] who, though at large, suffered more [illegible] prisoner. [illegible] embarked [illegible] boat. It might be the duty of some to [illegible] some to steer and some to suffer. He would take whatever was assigned him, and if it brought him to the gallows he would not repine. He believed this was the common feeling among the Free-State men of Kansas. He was proud to be associated with such men, and with such women too. [Cheers.] The sympathies of the entire North were with the Free-State men of Kansas. Few of them were aware of the depth of that sympathy—extended to the bottom of their hearts, aye, deeper still, even to their pockets. [Cheers.] "They regard you," said he to the assembly, "as a race of heroes and heroines—more highly, perhaps, than though they were here with you." [Laughter.]

Nebraska Territory.

From the Union, Dec. 2.

Hon. BIRD B. CHAPMAN, delegate in Congress from Nebraska, arrived in this city yesterday, direct from Omaha City, which place he left on the 19th ult. He reports everything quiet and prosperous throughout the Territory. Emigration is pouring in from all quarters, and the country settling up very fast. The Indians, with whom treaties have been made and reserves assigned, are disposed to reside on their reservations, and have this year done considerable in raising for themselves corn for their Winter's supply. The Pawnees and Poncas, who inhabit the lands in the western and northwestern parts of the Territory, never having made treaties with the United States, and consequently not receiving no annuities from the Government, are a little disposed to make some trouble by claiming some of the lands ceded by the Omahas to the United States. The Sioux on the Upper Missouri, since the chastisement given them by Gen. HARNEY last year, seem very friendly disposed, and no further difficulty is apprehended from them.

Mr. Sumner's Condition.

From the Springfield Republican.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1, 1856.

There is no knowing when Mr. SUMNER will be back here. He is impatient to once more resume his seat, and raise his voice in the Senate chamber; and during the long and weary weakness of his uneven prostration has even been rehearsing the speech he desired to make when again in the national Capitol. He undergoes a severe discipline with ready cheerfulness, sitting on horseback several hours each day, [illegible] and controlling with great self-restraint in [illegible] to bring back the needed strength and tone to his nervous system. But there are many friends who shake their heads in sad doubt, fearing that he will never be more than the shadow of his former self; that it is only hope and courage that keep him from sinking under the terrible effects of the wicked blows he received; and that as these resources cannot last forever, under unsatisfying results, he will ere long be obliged to confess his body and his mind mastered [illegible]. His condition is uneven; some days he appears vigorous, fresh, standing strong and erect, and on others he is bent with weakness and pain, and appears like a young old man. But at all times, whether on the good or the ill days, the weight of another's hand upon his head sends a painful thrill through his entire spinal column. This shows where the trouble lies, and that it is no trifling matter.

Charge of Infanticide at Poughkeepsie.

On Sunday morning last Coroner TAYLOR, of Poughkeepsie, was notified that the body of a child was lying in the sink in rear of Mr. REINHART's house, in [illegible]-street, Poughkeepsie. The Coroner summoned a Jury, and removed the body. Upon examination it proved to be a perfect male child, apparently born alive. The mother of the infant is a German woman named [illegible], about 24 years of age, who for the last ten months employed in the family of Mr. REINHART as a servant. The examination was adjourned, and in the meantime the body of the child was placed in charge of a physician, and the woman placed the woman in safe keeping.

The Result in California.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in California, written on the day of the steamer's departure, in which he states that Mr. BUCHANAN's majority over Mr. FREMONT in the State will be about [illegible] thousand. He also states that the two Democratic candidates for Congress are elected by handsome majorities, and that the Democrats will have decided majorities in both branches of the Legislature.—*Union.*

MONUMENT TO LOVEJOY.—The Alton Courier has the following: [illegible] A. [illegible] has been employed by a Committee *living* in various parts of the State, to furnish plans of a monument to be erected in our City Cemetery to the memory of Rev. E. P. LOVEJOY, who fell a martyr to free speech, in this city, in November, 1837. Two plans have been drawn—one is for a monument [illegible] feet high, pyramidal in form, [illegible] feet in diameter at the top, [illegible] feet in diameter at the base, standing on a platform [illegible] and [illegible] feet high. It is to be of [illegible] stone, with marble slabs inserted at the base for inscriptions. Such a monument will cost, as estimated, $8,000. Another plan has been proposed of a monument [illegible] feet high, of pyramidal shape, built of [illegible] thick, and from four to eight feet [illegible] in other respects to the first named. The cost of such a monument is estimated at $5,000. The Committee [illegible] to meet at Washington, D. C., early next [illegible] to decide upon a plan and other preliminaries.

"Dred"—A Correction.

The following appears in the Boston *Traveller*:

"Our attention has been called to the following [illegible] credited to the Chronicle of the New-York publishers:

'[illegible] Mrs. Stowe's [illegible] has appeared in French. Mrs. STOWE has had the work translated under her [illegible] supervision by an American lady. Madame PI[illegible] LAYER, most probably, and offers it to any French publisher for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars. Up to this moment there has been difficulty in finding a purchaser at that price.'

"As this statement is calculated to injure the book by producing the impression that it has no reputation upon the continent, we desire to contradict the story and to pronounce it a sheer fabrication. Mrs. STOWE placed the disposal of the French copyright of "Dred" in the hands of her London publishers, Messrs. SAMPSON, LOW, SON & Co. And early in October, before Prof. STOWE left England, an arrangement was concluded with a Parisian House. We respectfully ask editors who have copied the item above to notice this correction.

"We have no means of knowing what reception "Dred" has met with in Paris, or whether it has been published even; but at the last advices the sale in London had reached 165,000 copies, with an unabated demand. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 28."

Affairs in Florida.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

Major SANDERS, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., having been ordered to take command of the fortifications of this Island, now in progress of construction, has made the necessary arrangements to prosecute the works during the coming Winter with the utmost vigor. An efficient force of mechanics and laborers have been sent out from Philadelphia, and the operations, so long suspended, are resumed, and Fort Taylor, the most important military post in the Gulf, will soon be completed.

The fortifications at Garden Key, Tortugas, known as Fort Jefferson, are being carried on under the command of Capt. WOODBURY, U. S. A. A large number of men are engaged upon the walls, and the works are fast assuming the appearance of a formidable fort, and, conjointly with Fort Taylor, protecting the immense commerce of the Gulf of Mexico. These two works give employment to about 300 men, and add much to the business of this place.

Gen. HARNEY was at Fort Myers, and making preparations to engage at once in active warfare against the Indians.

The depôt of the army during the war will be in this city, and Major MCKINSTRY, the Quartermaster, is to erect the necessary buildings near the Naval Depôt.

EMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA.—The New-Orleans *Bulletin* contains some cautions addressed to those who meditate emigration to Nicaragua. It says that a large number of the citizens of Louisiana, some of them in good circumstances, are preparing to go thither during the present month, and reminds them that even those who go from the South must expect to pass through the process of acclimation. It adds:

"Emigrants, therefore, to Nicaragua, who have slaves, and who intend to till the ground, will, in our opinion, succeed best. Great care, however, will be required to preserve the health of the slaves, especially till the process of acclimation is completed. In regard to white emigrants, all accounts agree in declaring that nothing short of the utmost regularity and absolute temperance in eating and drinking will enable them to withstand the debilitating effects of the tropical heats acting upon the rank vegetation which everywhere abounds. The excesses of Northern latitudes cannot be indulged in with impunity, and those about making up their minds to try their fortunes there should recollect this fact. The right kind of persons for Nicaragua are those possessing strong constitutions, who have been accustomed to exposure, and who can consequently rough it with less danger than those whose habits have been more sedentary, and whose constitutions are more delicate. While the former may with prudence and industry find fortunes, the latter may find graves in a land of strangers, with none to bedew them with the tears of affection."

SINGULAR DEATH OF A SPIRITUALIST.—We have to record the death of a young lady, Miss HARRIET EAMES, well known among spiritualist circles, on Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock. The circumstances attending her demise are of a singular nature. Fourteen days prior to the date of her death she was thrown into the trance state, and being controlled by an influence she could not resist, predicted that her own death would occur in two weeks. This prediction she was not informed of. The two weeks expired on Tuesday last. On Monday she appeared in her usual cheerfulness, and at 6 o'clock, while sitting at the tea-table, was again entranced and influenced to draw a casket upon the paper, and also to write immediately beneath it, "All will be revealed in a few hours." Then doubling the paper she gave it to another lady, who carefully kept it from her, as she had concealed the other circumstances, so that she was as unconscious of the last proceeding as she was of the prediction made the two weeks before. She went up stairs immediately after coming out of the trance, disrobed herself and laid down upon the bed. She was taking with violent vomiting and purging, and died, as above stated, at 1 o'clock. She was an estimable lady, much beloved and respected among the friends with whom she was intimate.—*Boston Herald.*

GALE IN LOUISVILLE.—Yesterday afternoon our city was swept by a high wind, that for a few moments was almost equal to a tornado. It came from the Southeast unroofing several houses, blowing down a few walls, tearing away awnings, and sweeping every movable thing from its path in a twinkling. The mercury in the barometer had fallen to a lower point than it had reached at any time during the season—a sure indication of rainy and stormy weather. The damage by the high wind was pretty extensive, but not serious as far as we have heard. The Jeffersonville ferry boats were unable to leave the Indiana shore, and did not make a trip till late in the evening. The wind was blowing directly across the River, and a fleet of empty flat-boats at the upper landing were torn from their fastenings and swept to the other side of the River in an incredible short space of time.

The telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions, by the high wind, and we received no dispatches last night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

French China Ware, DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, Vases, Statuettes, Ornaments, &c., &c. BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c., in great variety. PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, Vases, Match-Pots, &c., &c., all of the best makers. Terra Cotta Wares, Glass Shades, French Fancy Articles, CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS, for sale at low prices. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, Importer, No. 50 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Every Dwelling-House Should Have Mathewson's Patent Weather Strip on its DOORS AND FRENCH WINDOWS. They are a perfect prevention to the ingress of wind, dust and rain, besides being highly ornamental. Can be applied to any door or window in a few minutes, at a trifling expense. For sale at COLT & WHITTLESEY'S GAS FIXTURE SHOW-ROOM, No. 323 Broadway, corner 21st-st. 1,000 City references given.

What has Dyer's Healing Embrocation Done?—Wonders, indeed! It is known everywhere as a standard medicine, a sure remedy, and a universal panacea for rheumatism, wounds, burns, scalds, lumbago, sore throat, piles, bowel complaints, cholera, wind colic, dysentery, and numerous other "ills and aches." Its popularity is owing to its own intrinsic merits. Once used, it is never dispensed with. It is becoming daily more and more popular, and is performing remarkable cures day by day. All persons who have never used this great remedy for all sorts of pain, should at once obtain it. General Agents in New-York: C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Sold also by MONELL, corner Houston-st. and 1st-av.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st., and Druggists generally.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 5 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, Trustees.

New-England Society.—Hon. GEO. LUNT, of Boston, will deliver the next lecture, before this Society, at Clinton Hall, Astor-Place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Three Eras of New-England.* Tickets 50 cents each, can be obtained of the officers and at the Astor House, HALL & SON'S, corner Broadway and Park-place, RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity, and at the door. S. H. STEBBINS, Chairman Lec. Com.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

Richard D. Gorman, Esq., will lecture before the Catholic Library Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Subject—*The Days of Chivalry.* Tickets, 25 cents each, can be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

Notice.—Rev. JAMES CAUGHEY will preach on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, (3d and 5th inst.,) in [illegible] Methodist Church, near 2d-av. Service commences at 7 o'clock.

[illegible] Rev. Wm. Taylor, from San Francisco, will preach [illegible] Church, [illegible] WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week. Seats free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED, PRICE [illegible] CENTS: REFLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS In regard to what is called THE CATHOLIC PRESS In the United States. By the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, D. D., Archbishop of New-York. Address orders to EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (James B. Kirker,) No. 151 Fulton-st., New-York.

ONLY A FEW MORE LEFT. ORATION OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT Delivered at Inauguration of DUDLEY OBSERVATORY at Albany—with proceedings at Dedication of State Geological Hall. A few copies of SECOND EDITION only left. Price 25 cents each—five copies for $1. For sale at DAILY TIMES Office.

LITTLE DORRIT, BY CHARLES DICKENS. Beautifully Illustrated, in both octavo and duodecimo form, is published this day at T. B. PETERSON'S, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Phil'a. One volume, 12mo, 511 pages, large leaded type, beautifully illustrated, bound in cloth, price $1 25; or a cheap edition in one volume, octavo, price 50 cents. For sale by all Booksellers everywhere.

MASON & BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York, WILL PUBLISH:

I. SATURDAY, DEC. 6. THE POETICAL WORKS OF HORACE SMITH AND JAMES SMITH. Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." With portraits and a biographical sketch. Edited by EPES SARGENT. 414 pp., 12mo, cloth. Price $1 25.

II. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10. THE PLAY-DAY BOOK: NEW STORIES FOR YOUNG FOLKS. With ten full-page illustrations. By FANNY FERN. 300 pp., 16mo, cloth. Price, 75 cents; full gilt, $1 25.

Triumphant as has been the success of this favorite American authoress in every department of literature which she has attempted, her genius yet shines with most peculiar lustre in her writings for the young. Here is her forte, and here she stands indisputably at the head of living authors.

"Little Ferns," issued by her a few years since, has already, it is believed, enjoyed a greater sale than any other work of its class; yet the book we now announce will deserve to even distance its predecessor in sale and popularity. It is of a fascinating interest, every page sparkling with the vivacity and grace of its author, and is rich in instruction as well as amusement.

It will be illustrated with ten fine full-page engravings, by Coffin.

As we shall be compelled, by the short time before its publication day, to go to press with a small edition, dealers wishing an early supply will do well to forward their orders at once.

III. SATURDAY, DEC. 13. CANTERBURY TALES. By HARRIET LEE. 2 vols. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 75. These striking and remarkable novels have long been standards in English literature, and, it is believed, will not fail to be appreciated by American readers. They were favorites of Lord Byron, who wrote: "Nothing of Scott's is finer than 'The German's Tale.' I admired it when a boy, and have continued to like what I did then." The *Spectator* said: "There is scarcely any educated person of this century who has not, at some time or other, drawn a sincere pleasure from these pages." The Edinburg *Post* said: "Few readers of entertaining literature can be ignorant of these popular productions;" and, also: "The pure morality which reigns through these tales—which we can scarcely dare to call fictions—will render them the most eligible reading for young persons. They ought to be in every family library."

IV. MONDAY, DEC. 15. THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND WEATHER-BOOK FOR 1857. About 240 pages, 24mo, cloth. Price, 25 cents. This book is to contain a world of information in a small space, and to be sold at a very low price. Besides a complete Almanac for various latitudes, it will be a complete *Pocket Diary. It will have a record of the state of* the thermometer, for every hour during the year ending Dec. 1, 1856, and a large amount of meteorological matter generally, prepared by E. MERIAM, Esq., of Brooklyn Heights.

V. MONDAY, DEC. 15. MASON'S MAMMOTH MUSICAL EXERCISES, Being Musical Diagrams for the Singing-Class, Designed to save Teachers much labor at the Black-Board. By LOWELL MASON, Mus. Doc. 1 vol. Elephant folio, 25 by 40 inches when opened. Price, $7 50.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED: THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE FROM CHAUCER TO SAXE. By JAMES PARTON, 689 pp. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50. Gilt sides and edges, $2 25. Also, an Octavo Edition of the same work, bound in the following styles: Sheep Library, $3 00; Imitation Morocco, $4; Half-Calf and Morocco, Antique and Extra, $4 50; Full Calf, Gilt Extra, $6; Full Morocco, Gilt and Antique, $6.

This volume, containing the greatest mass of humorous verse ever collected, is pronounced the most amusing book in existence. It has rapidly run through four editions, and is now in active demand. It contains six hundred and fifty of the best comic poems ever written, including all the gems from thirty volumes of *Punch*, the best things of Hood, Byron, Scott, Lowell, Willis, &c., and is an elegant and appropriate gift for this or any other season.

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ON SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, Will issue the first number of a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled HARPER'S WEEKLY: A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

They will spare neither labor nor expense to make it the best FAMILY NEWSPAPER in the world—one whose character and general character will render it a welcome visitor to every household, while its constant devotion to the principles of right and justice shall win the approbation of the wise and the good. Its object will be to set forth sound views on Political, Social and Moral questions; to diffuse useful information, and to cultivate the graces and amenities of life.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY is not intended in any way to supersede or take the place of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Each Periodical will confine itself to its own proper sphere; and no portion of the contents of the one will appear in the other.

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THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL Journal for December contains Prescott, the Historian, Portrait and description; Charles Goodyear, Character of; Family Government; Facts Stranger than Fiction; Puritans, Poetry of; Benefits of Phrenology to Working Men; Arthur Spring; Octagon Academy; Language of Ideality; Presidential Election; Sea Soundings; Men with Tails; Rat Story; Tobacco; Turn of Life; Hand-Book for Home Improvement; John D. Holm, &c. Price 10 cents, or $1 a year. Subscriptions may be sent in at once. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER contains Thoughts in Spare Minutes—Poisons—Cases from my Note-Book—Drink Less with your Meals—Letters to Consumptives—Qualifications of Physicians—Marriage—A Voice from the Stomach—Prescription Hunters—A Turkish Bath—The Angel Health—Topics of the Month—Quackery—Good-Bye—A Song to Health—Valedictory, &c. A new volume begins with the next number. Now is the time to subscribe. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

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BALL AND EVENING COSTUME. The subscribers have received by the *Persia* A CASE OF LACE AND EMBROIDERED TULLE ROBES, Quite new in style and at moderate prices. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, In white and evening colors, in new and elegant designs, received by the *Persia*, will be opened on Wednesday, 3d inst. Also, Silks by the yard, in the same colors. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 63 Canal-st., near Broadway.

RICH DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. Seasonable dress goods, of every description, will be offered this morning, at great bargains. C. G. HOOK, No. 703 Broadway.

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FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA, Will be opened on Monday, Dec. 1. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

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FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, At $25, $30 and $35, reduced from $30, $35 and $40. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 63 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Have still on hand a good assortment of Velvet Flounced Robes, which they have greatly reduced in price. No. 63 Canal-st., near Broadway.

VELVET FLOUNCED SILK ROBES At $65 each and upwards. Open this morning, Dec. 3. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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RICH EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACCONET collars and sets of Paris and fancy manufacture will be opened this morning by JOHN CLARKE, No. 543 Broadway, corner of Bleecker.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS who were witnesses of the accident by which an aged lady was run over and nearly killed while getting from a 7th-av. omnibus, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., on the morning of the 15th last November.

All such gentlemen or ladies would confer a special favor by calling or leaving their address immediately with H. B. WINFIELD, No. 391 Broadway, or at the residence of Mrs. J. T. CLAPP, northeast corner of 19th-st. and 7th-av., where the injured lady resides.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CHARLES E. KING, twenty-seven years of age, light complexioned, brown hair, light whiskers and moustaches, five feet ten inches high, slender built, genteel appearance, and of good address; had on thick, light-brown pants, black coat, and dark-brown or black over-coat with black velvet collar; he left his boarding-house on Saturday, Nov. 15, to take the cars for Troy, having as baggage a traveling-bag only, containing clothing, some of which may be marked C.; also, had a gold watch, open-faced gold dial. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded by addressing his late employers, PETTIBONE & PLATT, No. 200 Pearl-st., or his father, FOSTER KING, Waterford, N.Y.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 633 Broadway, is filled with goods (per late arrivals) from China, Calcutta, Manila, Japan, Persia, Russia, &c., embracing every obtainable variety of curious, useful and novel articles, dress and fancy goods. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine the great variety now offered at wholesale and retail.

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[illegible] GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND, [illegible] Gold Watches of every style and price, from $20 upward. Silver Watches, of all kinds and prices, from $[illegible] upward. Gold Chains, Charms, Keys, Seals, [illegible], Buttons and Studs. Gold Bracelets, Pencils, [illegible], Lockets, Rings and Pins. Diamond Rings and Pins, [illegible]. Silver Forks and Spoons, Cups, Butter, Fruit, Pie, Cake, Fish and Ice Cream Knives, Cups, Goblets, and Napkin Rings. Plated Ware of every description—covering [illegible] patterns. All goods will be sold at very low prices, and warranted to be as represented. A. C. BENEDICT, No. [illegible] Bowery, New-York.

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USEFUL PRESENTS. H. H. HOUGHTON & CO., (successors to [illegible], Houghton & Co.,) manufacturers, would invite the public to examine their large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with their superior GOLD PENS, which they are now furnishing from their factory—being of entire new patterns—best appropriate for presents. PATENTED and WARRANTED. No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

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GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES from	[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	[illegible]
SILVER TEA-SETS from	[illegible]
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	[illegible]
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	[illegible]

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. H. ATWOOD, No. 148 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINES, four holes jeweled	[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES from	[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	[illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated	[illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	[illegible]

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NINTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE Ninth Ward Republican Association, held on Friday evening, the 28th inst., the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year: JOHN KEYSER, President. THADDEUS HYATT, JAMES W. BUSS, RICHARD P. CLARK, ALFRED BRUSH, Vice-Presidents. NELSON D. THAYER, Secretary. T. R. G. GIRVAN, Treasurer. SOLOMON L. HULL, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, C. C. LEIGH, ROBT. H. JOHNSON, ALFRED BRUSH, Delegates to Central Committee.

TEMPERANCE RALLY.—ALL TEMPERANCE societies in New-York and vicinity who are disposed to unite in a general meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst., to take measures for a new and more efficient advance of the cause, are invited to meet by some officer or delegate at the office of American Temperance Union, No. 5 Park Bank, (No. 5 Beekman-st.,) TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. WM. E. DODGE, A. T. U. JAMES O. BENNET, City Alliance. W. H. ARMSTRONG, G. W. P., S. of T. CHARLES J. WARREN. JOHN MARSH.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF LECTURES on the present condition of Italy, will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. The subject—*Civilization.* The author, JOHN THOMAS BALDASSARE, will appear on the platform in the costume of a Neapolitan Priest. A celebrated band of vocalists will perform appropriate music. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at HALL & SON'S, at the Bookstores, and at the door.

NOTICE TO CURLERS.—THE SECOND ANnual meeting of the New-York Curling Club will be held in Harriot's Hotel, corner [illegible]-st., and [illegible]-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to attend, as the office-bearers for the ensuing year will be elected. Any Curlers wishing to join our Club are respectfully invited to attend. JAMES ADIE, President.

ELIHU BURRITT—WILL DELIVER A LECture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the Odeon, Williamsburg, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Value of the Union, and the only Condition of its Perpetuity.* Admittance, 25 cents, to be paid at the door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. E. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

REV. GEORGE WASHINGTON, MINISTER of the M. E. Z. connection, and elder of the Syracuse circuit, leaves the place of his residence the first Monday in December, for the State of Maryland, for the purpose of settling the claims existing between him and his former owners, and to obtain legal free papers answering his description in every respect. D. [illegible] WASHINGTON.

EVERY THING FOR SCHOOLS—FAMILIES and private classes for ladies and gentlemen, masters and misses, professors and teachers, pupils, &c., is procured at E. H. WILCOX & SON'S United States School Agency, No. 308 Broadway. A perpetual introducer at 1 or 2 per cent., serving the people with their money until suited. No charge to pupils. (1847.)

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES PRODUCED in six weeks, by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible], No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE two or three seats, or a whole pew, well situated for hearing, on the floor of Dr. Tyng's Church. Any party having such to rent, will please address A., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BONNET COMB—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet to the place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 20 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—THREE COPIES OF NEW-YORK *Weekly Times*, Aug. 2, 1856. Apply at subscription desk, this office.

DRESS!—DON'T GRUMBLE ABOUT HIGH [illegible] the young old-fashioned HOLMES, No. [illegible] Broad[illegible], corner of [illegible] 9th-st. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

OUR HARBOR.

The [illegible] Water Line of New-York.

The Aldermen's Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, held their last meeting yesterday afternoon at the City Hall and took under consideration the proposition to alter the exterior line of the East River, from Coenties-street to Thirty-eighth-street. On opening the meeting, as called to order, the Clerk read the following communication from the Harbor Commissioners in reply to an invitation from the Committee to attend to be present:

OFFICE OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, Dec. 1, 1856.

Hon. E. Voris, Chairman of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the Board of Aldermen, of Nov. 20, signed by D. T. VALENTINE, Esq., Clerk, inviting the Harbor Commissioners to attend the last meeting of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in relation to the alteration of the exterior line, at No. [illegible] City Hall, on Tuesday, the 2d day of December, is received.

The Harbor Commissioners respectfully state in reply, that in view of the effect upon the commercial interests of New-York of the proposed extension of [illegible] into the East River, between Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth streets, the attention of your Committee is respectfully requested to the statements made before your Committee on the 21st ultimo, by Hon. [illegible] PATTERSON, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

By the proposed extension, the Harbor would be deprived of water space that might be used, and is required for berths or anchorage. The water space is also required as a tidal reservoir, as well as for the accommodation of vessels in berths or passing in the River. Piers could not be erected from the proposed extension without destroying the western channel of the River. A reef extends southerly from Blackwell's Island, for seven-ninths of a mile, and the construction of piers would destroy the channel between the reef and the New-York shore.

The rapid increase of the commerce of the port admonishes of the necessity of preserving dock accommodations for its reception, while the enlarged tonnage of vessels will require all the water space that can be preserved for navigation. The sectional area of the River through which the water flows at Forty-second-street is less, notwithstanding the greater breadth of the River, than at Fourteenth-street: at the former point it is 10,000 square yards—at the latter, 11,[illegible].

The time is not distant when European steamers of the largest tonnage must enter the port through Hell Gate. If the Bay shall be filled up as proposed, there will be no suitable anchorage for them.

It is hoped that your Committee will report against the ordinance which has passed the Board of Councilmen, and that the Common Council will defer action until the lines to be recommended by the Harbor Commissioners to the Legislature in January next, shall be determined upon.

By order of the Commissioners,

G. H. SOUGHTON, Secretary.

Mr. LOWNES, who represented the property holders from Twelfth to Seventeenth streets, spoke in favor of making East-street seventy feet wide, parallel with Tompkins-street to the centre line of Fifth-street, thence by a regular curvature to the Northeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue A, thence by a regular curvature to the central line of Thirty-eighth-street to the present exterior line of the City. Mr. LOWNES urged this proposition in very extended remarks. He said that extending from Blackwell's Island at various points, in line and nearly midway of the stream, were reefs and rocks around which deposits were left, and that the middle of the stream, therefore, was of much less depth than at either side. During an experience over a period of thirty years, he had seen that these deposits were gaining on the New-York side, and lessening on the Brooklyn; so much so that it was no longer safe, and almost impossible for a vessel drawing eighteen or twenty feet of water to come up the river on the New-York side from Corlear's Hook to Eighteenth-street. The encroachments near the Navy Yard, and the building of a Rail-Road to cover the reef at Burnt Mill Point forced the water upon the Brooklyn shore, and deepened the channel by Williamsburg, and caused it to shoal upon the New-York side.

He gave the history of the plans proposed to obviate this evil, since 1824—none of which have proved successful—and the consequent fears excited; and read the opinions of Professors BACHE, HENRY and BACON, given in 1838, that the only remedy that would operate to remove the existing shoal, and prevent the formation of others, was to build a sea-wall, or close bulk-head, in line with the current of the river, so as to cause the water to hug the shore of New-York down to Corlaer's Hook. He then alluded to the action of the Harbor Commissioners, who, on the 5th of last January, favored the water line now recommended, and a few days thereafter opposed it, and showed the fallacy of their second recommendation. He urged the matter not merely as the representative of property holders, but on the higher ground of its vital importance to the interests of the City. If the line he proposed to the Committee be adopted, the waters of the New-York side of the river would be deepened; while it is very clear that if that which is said to be agreed upon by the Harbor Commissioners succeeds, a few years will see this part of the City destroyed, her wharves deserted, and vessels of large tonnage compelled to go to the Brooklyn shore.

Mr. FOX, of the Gas Light Company, concurred in the remarks of Mr. LOWNES.

The Board then adjourned, to report at an early day.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda yesterday, the President, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from M. L. STORRY, asking for the appointment of matron to the Small Pox Hospital. Referred.

Also a communication from WM. O. WEBB, asking for the entire control and management of the City Cemetery. Referred to a Committee to report at next meeting of the Board.

A communication was read from the Warden of the Almshouse, asking for furniture for the boat house. Referred to Committee on Ferries.

A FAMILY QUARREL—DOCTORS DISSECTING EACH OTHER.

Also, from Dr. THE. KENNARD, Assistant Physician at Blackwell's Island, complaining of ill treatment from Dr. SANGER, the resident Physician, and resigning his position. Dr. KENNARD submitted a long detailed statement of what he conceived to be "unkind and unprofessional" treatment on the part of Dr. SANGER.

The charge is, quoting the words of Gov. TIEMANN,) that Dr. SANGER is in the habit of transferring patients under his care by means of certificates that are knowingly false, and that it is expected the assistant physicians shall do the same at his bidding. The matter was referred to a committee.

The report of the Committee on Ferries was presented and read.

The President then adverted to the matters in dispute and the claim of this Board upon the Commissioners of Emigration. The whole affair, by agreement of both Boards, has been referred to arbitration, Judge COWLES being named. The Attorneys on each side agree to ask for certain returns on which to submit the case. The President produced the document signed by the Attorneys for defendant and plaintiff, and the overseers of outdoor poor were directed to supply the necessary information.

JUDGE CAPRON GETS A RAKING DOWN.

Governor BELL complained strongly of the way in which discharges were effected from these institutions by *habeas corpus*, also commenting warmly upon the conduct of Judge CAPRON.

Governor TIEMAN, said a list of such discharges should be published, also the names, and by whom discharged. With this as an amendment, or addition, the following resolution of Gov. BELL was adopted, viz.: That the commitments and discharges before the Board, with such others of a similar character as may be deemed necessary, be referred to Committee on Penitentiary, with a request that the evils may be remedied resulting from the discharge of prisoners upon grounds that are at variance with justice, even if in accordance with law.

Resolved, also, That the said Committee request in writing, from each of our Judges, a draft of such a law, or an amendment of existing law as they may deem necessary to prevent the continuation of the present almost fancied execution of the law, and the practiced abuse of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Adjourned.

Number remaining Nov. 29, at

Bellevue Hospital	617
Lunatic Asylum	538
Almshouse	1,346
Penitentiary	518
Hospital, from Penitentiary	[illegible]
Hospital, from Workhouse	204
Hospital, from Small-Pox Hospital	28
Workhouse	605
Small-Pox Hospital	9
Randall's Island	521
Randall's Island Hospital	201
City Prison	302
Second District Prison	[illegible]
Third District Prison	15
Colored Home	245
Colored Orphan Asylum	189
Children at nurse	189
Total	5,964
Number remaining Nov. 22	5,941
Admitted	1,004
Total	6,945
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	844
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12— 981
Total	5,964

The Aldermen's Committee on Repairs and Supplies—Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible]—met yesterday afternoon. They will make a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in favor of rebuilding Tompkins Market. A light iron building will be put up.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE GANG OF BURGLARS IN THE FIRST WARD.

The gang of burglars arrested on Saturday night in the First Ward were up again yesterday at the Lower Police Court for examination. Additional affidavits were made against them. They are a hard looking set, and all of them, with the exception of Moore alias Harris, take their position with great coolness. This Moore wears a stubborn and desperate look, and is evidently alarmed at the prospect before him. It will be remembered that he is one of the parties accused of the burglary in Troy some months since. The goods stolen from Troy were traced to his house in Fifty-ninth-street in this City and there recovered. Harris managed to make his escape on that occasion by leaping from a rear window, and was not heard of until his recent arrest in the First Ward. He played his points so well as to elude the vigilant search of those experienced thief-takers, Farley and Bowyer, though on one occasion he had a very narrow escape from the grip of the first named officer. At his last arrest he gave his name as Richard Harris, but he was soon ascertained to be no other than the notorious Dick Moore. In Dick's house in Fifty-ninth-street were found papers containing accurate diagrams of many extensive importing establishments not only in this City, but also in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. His arrest, with that of his friends, will save these places from being "cracked." The importance of the arrest can thus be seen.

Nothing but a Jimmy was found in possession of the prisoners when taken from their hiding-place in the Beaver-street store, they having, no doubt, thrown their arms away. Had not the attacking party been so strong, the burglars would, no doubt, have made a fearful resistance. As it was, one of them more desperate than the rest, when he heard the police approach drew a revolver, and swore not to surrender alive. His companions remonstrated with him, but he cocked his weapon and stood ready to shoot the first policeman that approached. Not wishing to have a charge of murder as well as burglary to answer for, the other burglars rushed upon their fool-hardy comrade and wrested the pistol from his grasp and threw it away. Being thus disarmed he took shelter with the rest in the closets where found.

If the "fence" of these men—the scoundrel who receives their spoils—can be broken—there is no doubt as to his identity—then will a great service have been done.

The burglars of whom we have been speaking were not arrested until a quarter of 12 o'clock Saturday night, and in less than an hour afterwards they were visited by a man residing up town, and a lawyer whom he had engaged to defend them.

The man to whom we allude is not a lawyer, we believe, but what explains his sympathy for the prisoners, and how he came to know of the arrest of the prisoners so very soon after it had taken place? These things may be explained.

A SNEAK THIEF NABBED AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

A good-looking young man, about 25 years of age, was nabbed yesterday at the Astor House, while in the act of lifting a coat from one of the boarders' rooms. Mr. Sneak has been hanging about the Astor very suspiciously for a long time. Patrick Devoy, the detective of the House, kept his eye on him, especially as he recognized him to be the same dead-head who some time before tried to steal a meal in the Ladies' Ordinary, and who, detected in the act, was let off on his promising to keep clear in future. But yesterday he attempted to steal a coat. He had not advanced many steps before he was seized by Mr. Devoy, who took him to the office of the Chief of Police. Here he gave his name as John C. Gilson, but he was recognized by the Police to be a fellow named Lasell. From the Chief's Office he was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for trial.

On his person was found a brass chamber-key, of ordinary make and size, to which was attached a brass label marked "20" on either side. The identification of this key may prove important to parties who suffered from thieves of the "sneak" genus. It can be seen with Mr. Devoy, at the Astor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 22, 105, 129, 790, 169, 290, 229.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 67, 788, 843, 847, 848, 850, 852, 854 to 856, 860, 861, 863, 864, 866, 869 to 872, 522, 1287, 874, 875, 876, 879, 880, 210, 531.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 501, 732, 808, 953, 961, 782, 997, 1011, 1034, 1086, 1155, 1160, 459. *Part II.*—Nos. 1044, 939, 986, 1163 to 1168, 1170 to 1175.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 2.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury, this morning, brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. Wm. Kentles.—An indictment for smuggling.

The United States vs. E. C. Weeks.—An indictment against the Captain of the ship *Quickstep* for not providing sufficient provisions for the passengers on board.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

Roosevelt vs. Dorsch et al.—Motion to put cause on Friday's calendar denied without costs.

Hall vs. Hall.—Order of reference to E. S. Capron, Esq., to take testimony.

Booth vs. Livingston.—Order to be entered opening default taken on the defendant's demurrer, on defendant giving bond with two sureties, to be approved by a Justice of the Court, to pay any amount that plaintiff may receive against her in this action.

Salisbury vs. Beecher.—Motion granted, with $5 costs.

Bunting vs. Bunting.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Malloy vs. Elnes.—Motion to strike out amended complaint denied, without costs.

Collcies vs. Thompson.—Motion granted.

Fiske vs. Anderson.—Motion to perfect appeal in the General Term in this action without giving security thereon, &c., and staying proceedings granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

SUIT FOR SERVICES AS AN EXPERT—JOBSON AGAIN.

David W. Jobson vs. John Allen.—The plaintiff alleges that in the month of April, 1853, he was employed by the defendant to go to Cincinnati, to give evidence in an action pending in the United States Circuit Court, between John Allen and William H. Hunter, for an alleged infringement of a patent for improvements in artificial teeth. Mr. Jobson was called as an expert in the dental business. Previous to this, however, he was employed to make experiments in the manufacture of certain kinds of artificial teeth, in order to give testimony in the above suit. He was also employed to make a report of the trial for publication, for all of which services he demands the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars.

The defendant alleges that the plaintiff came to him soliciting work; that he gave him orders to prepare an abstract of testimony to be used on the trial, for which he agreed to, and did, pay him $100; that the plaintiff came into defendant's laboratory and amused himself in trying experiments, and watching the operations of others; but the defendant denies that he employed the plaintiff to make any experiments on his behalf. He admits that Dr. Jobson was requested to go on to Cincinnati, and did go on and give his testimony, but alleges that he paid all his expenses to that place, and then paid him the sum of $3 31, which he (the defendant) claimed was sufficient compensation.

As to the report of the trial in Cincinnati, the defendant denies that he has ever received the manuscript of the article. On these grounds he denies any indebtedness.

The cause was brought on to trial, and several witnesses examined. It will be continued to-day.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF BRANDY.

Casper Scherf vs. Ann Gillett.—Mr. Scherf hired a house of Ann Gillett, which was situated in Chrystie-street. The house was old, and required some repairing, which Ann promised to attend to. Casper had some wine and brandy, which was bottled and placed in the cellar. One day, when no one was suspecting such a thing, the floor fell in, letting Mr. Casper down among his brandy bottles, and smashing them. In consequence of this, he imagined he was damaged to the amount of $2,000, for which he sued the defendant. The Jury, however, thought that $100 would pay for as much brandy as it was best for him to have.

MARINE COURT—Dec. 2.

Before Judge Thompson.

Dayton, Sprague & Co. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover back $112 paid to the Croton Aqueduct Board, under protest, for extra Croton water used in their rectifying establishment in Front-street. The plaintiffs claimed that the original receipt for water given in May, 1855, was in the nature of a contract, and that, by reason of that receipt, they could be charged no more during the year.

They also claimed that a suit had been prosecuted to recover back another payment made during the year, in which the principle of the suit was involved, and that the Corporation were precluded from showing their defence to this action for that reason.

Mr. Hance, for the Corporation, testified that the plaintiffs had been informed that their bill was rendered, subject to the right of readjustment, if the metre should show they used more water than they had paid for.

The Judge held that it was obvious that the plaintiffs had used the water; that the receipt was not a contract; that the subject matter of this suit was distinct from the subject matter of the former one; that the money had been voluntarily paid under a claim of right, and could not be recovered back.

Judgment for defendants.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Davison; for defendants, Mr. Wilcoxson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

Yesterday morning the following gentlemen were impanneled in this Court as Grand Jurors:

CHARLES H. HASWELL, Foreman.

Preston H. Hodges,	Henry K. Bull,	Robert Haydock,
Russell E. Glover,	Theo. A. Mayes,	Henry A. Cargill,
Moses Harbuck,	T. B. Glover,	Abijah S. Focks,
Edw. R. Fellows,	Alex. Fraser,	Robert J. Leles,
Amos R. Eno,	David Close,	W. Rhinelander.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, the City Judge proceeded to deliver his charge; after which, the Jury having retired to their room, Margaret Tillie was tried on a charge of petit larceny, and acquitted.

Archibald McArthur, indicted for robbery in the first degree, in stealing, on Nov. 18, a watch and chain, valued at $15, the property of Peter M. Bastell, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

The Court then adjourned till this morning, at 11 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Institute.

The Brooklyn Institute is a good deal more of an institution than is generally suspected. It seems to have no private or selfish ends to attain—no schemes for personal aggrandizement. It was founded and established by individual benevolence, and it divides no dividends, excepting those of public utility. Its most important feature is the large and well-selected Library now open at the Institute, and *free* to the youths of the city. The Library is also *free to all members* of the Institute. And the rapidly increasing number of readers, demands an enlargement of the Library, and for this purpose donations of money or books are solicited by the Directors.

Weekly meetings are held of the NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT, in the Director's Room at the Institute. Specimens of Natural History, often rare and curious, are exhibited, accompanied with explanatory remarks or essays. Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week, during the Winter, are devoted to CLASSES IN DRAWING. Scholars are admitted at a merely nominal price; and it is hoped that the funds applied to this purpose will, before long, enable the Committee to open the classes free of charge. To youth readers, of the Library, and to all members of the Institute, a course of SCIENTIFIC LECTURES, WITH EXPERIMENTS, is given during the Winter, *entirely free*.

A second course of *free* lectures on Sabbath evenings, on the "Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God, as manifested in his works," is now preparing by Prof. HUNTINGTON, of Cambridge University, and will be delivered the present or ensuing season, at the Institute. The first course was delivered by Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn; and is now in process of publication. The Institute has a fund, the proceeds of which are to be annually applied to the purchase of Works of Art, by American artists. By this means, a gallery of paintings will be secured, open and free to the public. Several paintings are already on exhibition there.

The payment of $3 constitutes a person a member for one year, and gives to that person *all the privileges of the Institute*, and entitles him, together with two ladies, or two minors, to admission to the Annual Course of Lectures given during the Winter.

From twelve to fourteen lectures are given in this course. It will be seen, therefore, that for $3 three persons may attend fourteen Lectures.

Elihu Burritt on the Union.

Last evening, despite of the rain, about 200 persons assembled at the Institute, Brooklyn, to hear from ELIHU BURRITT an exposition of his views as to the "importance of the Union and the only means of its preservation."

In very polished, but not too florid, though elaborate diction, Mr. BURRITT developed his plan, which is substantially as follows:

Indemnification to the slaveholders ought to be a national act, of which the Free States should bear their proportion of cost. The silent operation of moral causes might effect gradual abolition in less than half a century; but this great nation cannot afford for that period to nurse at its heart a paralysing clog. Better pay the interest of millions of dollars, if only to remove the curse which, because labor is the condition of the Slave, now degrades even Free labor. He would buy off Slavery at once, foreclose the lease. America, in justice to the rest of the world that might need her sympathizing interference, could not afford to hug Slavery for another five and twenty years.

In fine, he would devote the public lands to the redemption of the slaves. He estimated slaves as worth on an average $250 per head. Now, there were sixteen hundred millions of acres of public land, that at seventy-five cents per acre would produce twelve hundred millions of dollars. The three and a half millions of slaves might be emancipated for eight hundred and seventy-five millions, which would leave a large surplus for their future education and elevation.

Such is the amiable scheme. Mr. BURRITT thought the pretence that there is practically and really any existing Union quite a sham, while North and South are arrayed against each other in more bitter hatred and hostility than any two European nations. Nothing but the downfall of Slavery as an institution could inaugurate the freedom for which our forefathers fought, but which they had by no means fully secured.

At the conclusion of the Lecture, which was neither long nor tedious, Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN asked permission to say a few words. He showed that slaves were worth nearer $1,200 each than $250—and that it was simplicity to expect the South would tax themselves with half the expense of the proposed outlay. They would accept of no pecuniary compensation for the political influence Slavery gives them nor for the possession of the persons of 1,500,000 women. If the people of the North would only vote right, Slavery would immediately come to a peaceful end. In Antigua, where emancipation first took place, after the proposal that the slaveholders should have four years to think of it—the Governor came down and said, "this is inevitable. I have opposed it, but now I shall submit." So said others, and the thing was instantly effected. Some American captains slipped their cables and fled, apprehensive of disturbance. But there was none. And so, the moment the North feel right, and go to the ballot-box with unanimity, the South will follow the example of the incensed Governor and council of Antigua. Mr. TAPPAN highly complimented Mr. BURRITT for the benevolence of his sentiments, and with that interchange of acknowledgments the meeting terminated.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. Considerable routine business was transacted.

A resolution was adopted directing application to be made to change the School Law so that the Superintendent of Public Schools would not be compelled to act as Secretary of the Board. The labors of the Superintendent are so arduous that it is deemed expedient to do the duty now assigned him.

☞ Mr. R. D. KIMBALL delivered a lecture last night in the Brooklyn Athenæum on "Lectures and Lecturers, Ancient and Modern," in the course of which he traced the origin, progress, prevalence and power of the art of oral communication, from the earliest times to the present.

Burglars Captured—Almost.

On Monday last Sergt. HYDE of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, discovered a quantity of hardware in a hole on a vacant lot off Portland-avenue, near Myrtle, which he supposed had been stolen, and accordingly kept watch with a sufficient force. That night a party of seven men came to take the property away, when they were arrested and were committed to the Cells.

The accused were yesterday brought before Justice MOREHOUSE, when it was made to appear that the property had not been stolen but belonged to a firm of builders; the partners had some dispute, and one of them had concealed it where found until their difficulties were settled. The employes of the Company seized upon the property to secure what was owing them, and were the parties arrested. They were all discharged.

Brooklyn City Court.

Before Judge Culver.

This Court was opened at 10 o'clock, when the following Grand Jury was impanneled:

EGBERT K. VAN BUREN, Foreman.

Wm. C. Booth,	Jos. J. Eiseman,	Edward Ore,
S. Bedell,	E. D. Plympton,	Andrew Stockholm,
John Whittlesey,	J. N. Davidson,	John Buckley,
James B. Hall,	Jas. A. Leland,	Wm. Pate,
Patrick O'Neil,	Philander Hall,	George Hodgetts,
James Freeland,	Michael Zimmer.	

Judge CULVER, in his charge to the Jury, said that in his opinion the sale of liquor in this city was illegal, and that the sale on Sunday was a violation of an ordinance and a misdemeanor, and suggested that the Grand Jury present several cases to test both laws.

The Court then adjourned to Wednesday morning.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH lectured last evening on his subject, in the Clinton-avenue Church.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $8@$8 12½; Pots, $7 81¼@$8 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Remains rather tame and infirm. Java, 12½c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. We annex a comparative statement of the stock of Coffee, in first hands, here, Dec. 1:

	1856.	1854.
Bahia, bags	[illegible]	8,800
Carthagenia, bags	50	[illegible]
Ceylon, bags	[illegible]	4,400
Jamaica, bags	100	[illegible]
Java, bags	9,647	4,600
Java, mats	17,000	10,000
Laguayra, bags	1,627	1,620
Maracaibo, bags	1,487	[illegible]
Rio, bags	[illegible]	12,310
Savanilla, bags	406	187
St. Domingo, bags	650	[illegible]
Total bags	53,767	52,400

COPPER—Quiet at old figures.

COTTON—Is moderate request at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞
Middling Fair	12½	12¾	12¾	13
Fair	12¾	12⅞	13	13⅛

FISH—Are generally in reduced supply and limited request, at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less sought after, and is decreasing in value. The sales reported since our last comprise about 11,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 90@$6 10
Straight State	6 15@ 6 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@ 6 [illegible]
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 [illegible]@ 6 [illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 [illegible]@ 6 [illegible]
Fancy Michigan	6 30@ 6 [illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 [illegible]@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 [illegible]@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 [illegible]@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 [illegible]@ [illegible]
Extra Missouri	6 [illegible]@ [illegible]

Canadian Flour is dull and heavy; superfine to extra commands only $6 30@$7 ℔ bbl.; 1,500 bbls. changed hands therein. Southern is depressed and drooping. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls., low Mixed to Fancy and extra at $6 30@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet is held at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and languid, at $3 30@$3 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $[illegible] 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and heavy, with less inquiry for it. The sales reported since our last embrace about [illegible],000 bushels, including fair to prime Canadian white at $1 65@$1 70; strictly prime Genesee white at $1 75@$1 74; very ordinary to very good Western red at $1 34@$1 54; and prime Southern White at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Rye remains in light supply and fair demand, mainly at 90c. ℔ bushel; 8,000 bushels were sold at this rate. Oats are heavy and infirm at 45c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 40c.@47½c. for State; 42c.@45c. for Jersey, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and is quoted at $1 15@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy. There were sales reported of about 44,500 bushels at 68c.@69c. for unsound; 70c.@71c. for Mixed; 73c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 1,600 bales River transpired at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of about 130 tons Scotch Pig at $29 @$30, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Are unaltered. Eastern, $1 25@$1 37½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Remains in limited demand, at old rates.

LIME—Rockland appears in moderate request, at uniform rates; 90c. for common, and $1 50 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand are limited at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, 57c.@60c.; Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@52c., and Clayed Cuba, 40c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

STOCK OF MOLASSES IN NEW-YORK DEC. 1.

Cuba Muscovado, hhds	1,301
Cuba, clayed, hhds	332
Porto Rico, hhds	880
Total hhds	2,513
New-Orleans, bbls	60

NAVAL STORES—No important movement in this line.

OILS—Generally dull and heavy.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker, but it is still quite irregular;—sales having transpired since our last of about 800 bbls., in lots, at $18 75@$19 for old Mess; $19@$19 50 for new do.; and $17 for new prime, ℔ bbl. No old prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7¾c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand, at irregular rates. Bacon is in lively request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to prime, mostly at 12¾c.@12c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $9 75@$10 50 for Country Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked do.; and $14@$15 for new Chicago Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, is very dull and nominal at $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $16 50@$18 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 150 tcs. of common to choice, at from $3 50@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Quiet, yet firm. Sales limited to small lots of Cuba, &c., in hhds., at from 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. Prime were sold at private bargain.

WHISKY—About 540 bbls. Ohio and Prison changed hands at 30c.@31c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were without any remarkable change. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 30s.@35s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 66 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 801 Broadway, one door from 12th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 346 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD........120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.

EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.,) No. 299 Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOSKINS & BROS., (Importers).......61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

TO ALL MEN WHO DO WRITE!

THE WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN.

MERCHANTS, ACCOUNTANTS, and business men of every class, if you desire a permanent relief from bad, poor or indifferent pens, buy without delay the

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN.

It is none of your "gold-pointed," or "diamond-pointed," or "gutta-percha," or "India-rubber," or "galvanized," or "amalgamed," or "electro's," or "anti-corrosive," or "double-back-action," or "never-failing fountain-of-ink" pen—which are all humbugging phrases, designed to deceive—but it is an AMERICAN MADE STEEL PEN, manufactured in 27th-st., in the City of New-York, AND IS THE ONLY STEEL PEN MANUFACTURED IN AMERICA.

It is an improvement on all pens ever made before—its shape and devices are patented, and it is beyond all question the best pen in the world, and will write beautifully, even when thickly coated with dry ink.

Those who have from early habit adhered to the quill, for its softness, can now drop their "feathers" and "steel awhile away"—to their great relief from frequent "pen-making" and "pen-mending"—by using the WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN, which is the ONLY true and perfect substitute for the "classic old quill" that scientific experiments have ever produced. Mark that, ye knights of the quill! And American science and American artisans have achieved the victory.

Those who have accustomed their hands to the use of gold pens, and find it impossible to procure two alike, or one that does not get bent or lose a point now and then, will find in the WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN a pen that is ever-pointed, and possesses, as a purely scientific result of its conformation, all the ease or softness of the most perfect gold pens, and greater certainty of character—more regular stability. The gold pen can never be perfectly duplicated. THE WASHINGTON MEDALLION Pens are uniform in quality and action.

Those who have been fooled by a little Japan varnish into the use of stiff bits of steel, under the impression that they were "India Rubber" or "Gutta Percha Pens," and therefore would not corrode, are hereby informed that there has never been a single pen made of those materials, and never will be, for reasons that must be apparent to every man of common sense who will give the scientific structure of a pen a moment's consideration.

But above all, Americans! bear this in mind—that this country pays England and France ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY FOR STEEL PENS—poor or worthless pens at that. And now, in the language of a distinguished economist, "LET AMERICAN CHILDREN LEARN THE ART OF WRITING—AND AMERICAN LETTERS BE WRITTEN—AND AMERICAN COMMERCIAL RECORDS, AND ALL THE VAST BUSINESS OF THIS COUNTRY, BE RECORDED WITH AMERICAN-MADE PENS."

For sale at the Manufacturing Company's prices by

Messrs. MARKS, BUTTRICK & CO., No. 95 Chambers-st.;

Messrs. AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHODES, No. 75 John-st.;

Messrs. GRAY, COOK & MERRIT, No. 18 Beekman-st.;

And by all the first-class Retail Stationers in the City, and to Jobbers at the Office of the Company, No. 200 Broadway.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers,

No. 26 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 72 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

GOLD PENS IN GREAT VARIETY.—A large stock of fine English writing papers, imported inks. WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 43 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CLOSING CONCERTS

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 4; TUESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 9 and 11.

The public are respectfully informed that

MR. THALBERG'S CLOSING CONCERTS

(being positively the *ultima* instance) can possibly be given prior to his definite departure for Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, the West and South, will take place on

THURSDAY, Dec. 4,

TUESDAY, Dec. 9 and THURSDAY, Dec. 11,

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

On which occasion

MME. D'ANGRI

will likewise appear for the last time in New-York.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.

Complaints having been made in reference to the heat of Niblo's Saloon, it becomes the duty of the Management to state that, after a careful examination, that Hall has been expressly selected on account of its perfect ventilation. The heat complained of has not arisen from any want of proper ventilation, but from the difficulty of keeping the sale of tickets within the intended limit, owing to the distance of the different ticket offices.

The Management has, therefore, been desirous of obtaining some more spacious place, and they announce with pleasure, that, through the friendly offices of Mr. Niblo and the compliance of the Messrs. Ravel, they have completed their arrangements to give the three remaining Concerts at

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

An additional motive was, that the entire audience might remain as well as hear the performances of Mr. Thalberg—this being greatly desired by many amateurs and students. To obtain this a special platform will be erected, covering up the Orchestra, (which will be on the stage,) and running into the Parquet among the audience part.

Yet another inducement is a wish to give the public at large every facility of hearing Mr. Thalberg, and the arrangements of the Garden will not only afford an increased number of first-rate Dollar Seats, but enable the Management to admit some six hundred persons to the upper boxes at an admission of FIFTY CENTS.

THE ELEVENTH CONCERT,

(and most positively last but two,) will take place on

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mad. D'ANGRI'S

Fourth appearance, and positively last but two.

Sig. MORELLI, CARL BERGMANN, the ORCHESTRA.

Mr. THALBERG

will play on this occasion three Fvis of his compositions, the repetition of which has been frequently demanded, viz: DON GIOVANNI, MASANIELLO, BARCAROLE, LUCREZIA BORGIA, and L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

Madame D'ANGRI

will sing "Di Tanti Palpiti," from "Tancredi," Rondo "Cenerentola," the Duet from the "Barbiere di Seviglia," and Aria from "Saffo."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission to all parts..........................One Dollar

Reserved Seats in Parquet and Dress Circle..........................Fifty Cents extra

Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.)..........Fifty Cents

The sale of seats will commence on WEDNESDAY, at 9 A. M., at BREUSING'S, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.

On Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 seats only.

On THURSDAY, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats, and on the evening at the door.

The Fifty Cent Tickets to Upper Boxes can only be had at the entrance in Crosby-st. in the evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.

Having accepted an Engagement at the Tacon Theatre, Havana,

Their Performances in this Country will

MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE

On the 10th instant.

To give every one an opportunity of hearing once more their favorite artists, performances will be given

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

The Director, determined to render this

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT

OF MADAME LA GRANGE

Every way worthy the attention of the Public, will produce on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3,

Verdi's Grand Opera in three acts

LA TRAVIATA.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.

Violetta..........................Madame DE LA GRANGE

[illegible]..........................Madame SIEDENBURG

Alfred..........................Signor BRIGNOLI

Germont..........................Signor AMODIO

Baron Du Phol..........................GASPARONI

The same Opera will be produced

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, and

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant.

MAX MARETZEK..........................Conductor.

Admission, ONE DOLLAR; Second Circle..........50 cents

Secured Seats 50 cents extra; Amphitheatre..........25 cents

Seats for either of the three performances may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.

Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½.

Tickets..........................50 cts.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1856.

DOUBLE TRIUMPH OF THE TWO NEW PIECES.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

ESPINOSA,

the greatest living comic dancer, and

MME. MONPLAISIR,

the charming danseuse, nightly honored with a triple call to receive the unbounded approbation of crowded and delighted audiences.

THE INFANT WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA,

is nightly received with

ENTHUSIASM, DELIGHT AND AMAZEMENT,

created by his truly

ASTOUNDING COURAGE, GRACE AND SKILL.

YOUNG HENGLER,

in his extraordinary evolutions.

Great success of the Gorgeous Ballet of

ESMERALDA, OR THE BELL-RINGER OF NOTRE DAME.

Esmeralda, Mme. Monplaisir; Pierre..........Espinosa

Quasimodo..........Jerome; Trollo..........Antoine

Shouts of laughter at Jerome's new comicality,

PONGO.

Pongo..........................M. Marzetti.

THURSDAY—The Wonderful Ravels, Espinosa, Mme. Monplaisir, Young Hengler, and the Infant Wonder.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.

Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3,

will be presented, for the ninth time, the triumphantly successful comedy, in three acts, called

YOUNG NEW-YORK,

which has been IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL.

Scene—Saratoga and New-York. Time—August and September, 1856.

Mr. Ten-per-cent..........................Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Adolphus Washington Ten-per-cent....Mr. G. Jordan.

Mr. Airy Froth..........................Mr. T. B. Johnson.

Mr. Nutgalls..........................Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

Mr. Needham Crawl..........................Mr. Stoddart.

Mrs. Ten-per-cent..........................Mrs. H. P. Grattan.

Mrs. Cerulia Sewing..........Miss Josephine Manners.

Miss Rose Ten-per-cent..........................Miss Laura Keene.

Grand selection by the Orchestra, Conductor, Mr. T. Baker.

To conclude with THE SCHOOL FOR TIGERS.

Supported by Mrs. T. B. Johnston, Misses C. Jefferson, Manners, Ada Clifton and Alleyne; Messrs. J. B. Johnston, Reeve, Stoddart, Harcourt, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Triumphant success of

MR. JAMES ANDERSON

and

MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY,

who will appear on

Wednesday, Dec. 3, in THE ELDER BROTHER.

Thursday, Dec. 4, in INGOMAR.

Friday, Dec. 5, in CLOUD AND SUNSHINE and

Saturday in THE LADY OF LYONS and CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, being for the benefit of

MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY.

Mr. Anderson and Miss Agnes Elsworthy will be sustained in these pieces by the full strength of this unrivaled company, presenting a combination of histrionic genius rarely to be seen, and the plays will be produced with that careful attention to perfection in properties and scenery for which this theatre is remarkable.

Mr. Isherwood's last scene in CLOUD AND SUNSHINE has been pronounced a perfect scenic picture.

Box Book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

WEDNESDAY—Last night but one of Miss Agnes Robertson, who will appear in two of her most popular characters.

First night here of the interesting drama of

VICTOR AND HORTENSE.

Victor, Mr. Dion Bourcicault; Hortense, Miss A. Robertson; Madame Pommard, Mrs. Hughes.

The ballet of LES NYMPHES DE BUOIS,

with Mlle. Ducy Barre, G. Smith and Coryphees.

The successful extravaganza of BLUE BELL,

Blue Belle, Miss Agnes Robertson, with many pleasant songs and delicious dances; Bob Barleycorn, Mr. Burton; Countess, Miss Polly Marshall.

To-morrow—THE YOUNG ACTRESS, for that night only.

CHINESE ROOMS,

No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's.

ONLY COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

SIG. BONETTI'S

Great Original Comic Troupe of

ACTING MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS,

LAUGHABLE PANTOMIMES,

TIGHT AND SLACK ROPE, &c.

And MAGICAL ILLUMINATED DISOLVENOUS, with wonderful Dog JOHN BULL.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely; concluding at 9¾. Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents; children half price.

Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway.

DOUBLE OPERA WEEK.

Grand revival of the two great Burlesque Operas,

TROVATORE AND MARITANA,

with all the charming and popular music.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 2 and 3,

TROVATORE.

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,

MARITANA,

with all the popular Music.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $4. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, the new local Drama

WEALTH AND WORTH.

To be followed by the Comic Pantomime,

RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.

The whole to conclude with the Drama of

NICK OF THE WOODS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1856. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING at 7, CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. Followed by JOHN JONES. The wonderful RUSSIAN GIANT is now here. One of the great SNAKES has SWALLOWED eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS! Another is expected daily to feed. The Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf Lady, &c. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To let on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. [illegible]

GRAND CONCERT BY THE YOUNG LADIES and gentlemen of Grammar School No. [illegible], [illegible], will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, under the direction of their teacher, GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Esq. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the School and at the door on evening of performance. Doors open at [illegible] o'clock; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. For full particulars see programme.

FRED. ROCHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA gallery and collection of Scandinavian paintings, is daily open at the [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 250 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS—THE PLEASure derived from practicing WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. [illegible] 15th-st. See specimens.

VAN OECKLEN'S AUTOMATON CLARIONET PLAYER—On exhibition at Chinese Buildings, from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLing to serve his employers to the utmost of his ability, a place where he can make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Salary not so much an object as a place. Address AVIS, this office.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy girls, situations in one family, or separate; one as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry and pastry; a most excellent bakery does part of the washing; the other as waitress in a private family; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; the cook $8 to $10; the other $7; give excellent City reference. Call or address No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant women; one as cook, the other as chambermaid or laundress. The cook understands meats and pastries. She will cook, wash and iron for a small family. The laundress will do chamberwork and waiting. Both have good City references. Call or address No. [illegible] [illegible] House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., [illegible] floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER and seamstress in a family, by the week or month, by a young woman, who can bring good City recommendations from her last employers. Cuts and fits children's clothes. Apply at No. [illegible] Hammersley-st., for SEAMSTRESS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook and baker, also as good washer and ironer. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL GENteel family for an elderly woman, who is thoroughly understands cookery, and is a truly respectable and trustworthy person. Apply to Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing and plain sewing. Good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible], between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 6 Cornelia-st., upper part of store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a gentleman's family, as a first-rate cook. Has no objections to go into the country. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] Spring-st., [illegible] store, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS experience, a situation in a dry goods store. Very moderate compensation required. Address G. W. T., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days at [illegible] Avenue B, the entrance in [illegible] 9th-st., 2d door.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as wet nurse; the best recommendations given. Inquire at No. 161 Warren, corner of Second-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN, to attend to some light (or out-door) business, or as clerk. Good reference given. Address G., Box [illegible] Madison-av.

GOVERNESS WANTED, BY A YOUNG [illegible] daily engagement, in Brooklyn or New-York [illegible] English and music, with the rudiments of [illegible] and all kinds of fancy needlework. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Terms moderate. Address [illegible], Brooklyn Post-Office.

A [illegible] NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS to obtain an excellent situation for a most competent [illegible] Protestant woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply to Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A LADY WISHES COPYING TO DO.—Address Box No. 4,541.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WHO HAS HAD some experience, who writes a rapid hand, and is quick and correct at figures. None but an American need apply. SPAULDING, VAIL & FULLER, Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to do [illegible] for a small family; [illegible] reference is required. Apply at No. [illegible] Hudson-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. only.

WANTED—A BROOM INSTRUCTOR, AT THE New-York Institution for the Blind. Apply at the Institution, [illegible] between 33d and 34th sts., [illegible].

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Wanted, agents to sell Rights of Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors. Security required. Rare inducements offered.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY—AN ACCOMplished and experienced teacher on the piano, and an excellent singer, would like a situation where the instruction of one or two pupils would be considered an equivalent for her board. Address CASPER, No. 9 University-place.

TEACHER—A LADY GRADUATE DESIRES a situation as teacher; she teaches, in addition to the higher English branches, French, drawing, and painting in oil and water colors. The best of testimonials given. Address W. K. H., Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y.

MUSICAL.—A LADY INSTRUCTED IN MUSIC by the best masters, would daily devote two or three hours to giving lessons on the piano and in singing, for the comforts of a home. Reference of the first order. Address Box No. 273 Union Square Post-Office.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AT NO. [illegible] BROADWAY AND No. 311 West [illegible]-st. Very pleasant rooms in suits or single, for families—also Single rooms, with grates. The houses contain all the modern improvements, and are easy of access. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE AND small rooms, and a back parlor, with full or partial board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a first-class house, delightfully located, at No. [illegible] Henry-st., within four minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms with partial board for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. [illegible] Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor, with board, in a first-class boarding house, up town, wanted by a gentleman and his wife. Address D. R., Times Office, stating price and particulars. No attention will be paid to answers not stating price.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse; also by a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant family, in good neighborhood; a good, comfortable home for the Winter; location above Bleecker-st. Address COMFORT, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, child and nurse, in a private family. Address Box No. 2,974 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS AND BOARDING.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with second story, (communicating doors,) or two single gents, with a room suitable for an office. Apply [illegible] reference, at No. 67 [illegible]-st.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A PLEASANT front room, with one adjoining, [illegible] rooms, may be obtained. Apply [illegible]. References required.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

[illegible]

[illegible] SECOND HAND CLOTHING WANTED [illegible] having large or small lots to dispose of [illegible] full value, without haggling or seeking to [illegible] the store, or address THOMAS D. CONE[illegible] pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

A [illegible] MAGNIFICENT PARLOR [illegible] ... Catalogues on the morning of sale.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

B [illegible] DELISSER & CO.—NEW [illegible] ... Catalogues ready.

A. C. [illegible], Auctioneer. Office No. 64 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND OAK FURNITURE.—Being the stock of [illegible] Schmitt, at No. 500 Broadway ... The whole will be sold without reservation. Terms [illegible] ... four months approved indorsed paper.

[illegible] W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—At No. 152 West [illegible]-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on the above day, by catalogue, the entire splendid furniture of the house, which was made to order ... [illegible]

[illegible] Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1856, at Academy Hall, (late Academy of Design,) No. 663 Broadway, at 7 o'clock P. M., ancient original oil-paintings ... [illegible]

[illegible] & Co., Auctioneers.

CEDAR-STREET AND TRINITY-PLACE PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell ... on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December, at 12 o'clock ... For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE FOR CASH AT SALES-ROOM, No. [illegible] on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell ... dry goods, fancy goods, Yankee notions, ladies' cloaks ... dealers. Catalogues early on morning of sale. N. B.—Regular sales' day, Tuesdays, fancy goods, &c., every Thursday ... [illegible]

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY J. BOGART.—BY virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 84 Beekman-st., ... in the City of New-York, the following property, viz.: 4 Adams power Printing Presses, 1 Hoe's Hydraulic Press ... [illegible]
LOUIS H. VULTEE,
Att'y for Mortgagee and Conditionee,
Office Marine Court.
N. B.—The above property can be seen in working order at the above-named place, during working hours.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st.—Elegant Cabinet Furniture, Fine house-furnishing articles, piano-forte, &c. ... and second-hand piano-fortes and stools. Also, 1,500 cigars.

Eugene E. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. FRANKLIN & CO.—AT SALES-ROOM, No. [illegible] THIS (Wednesday) MORNING ... Sale positive.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

CALLS THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION of the public to his sale of rich Household Goods, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 340 West 22d-st. ... No postponement. ... For full particulars, see Herald and Tribune.

J. D. Houghton, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, DEC. 3, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 Catharine-st., by catalogue, to close the concern, a large lot of the richest China, tea and dinner sets ... All will be sold, without reserve, for cash.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st.—Mirrors, oil-paintings, and fancy articles ... [illegible]

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock ... [illegible] ... cut glass ware.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 35 Beekman-st. ... without reserve, for cash.

E. H. Franklin, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the seed store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. [illegible] ... choice lot of imported bulbs ...

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ON FRIDAY, [illegible] at 10 A. M., at the late residence of Judge [illegible], at Fort Hamilton ... [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

John L. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—JOHN L. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, at the store, [illegible] packages and lots well selected hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c. Also an invoice of fancy China [illegible], ... table and small cutlery, sheep shears, tea and table spoons, &c. Catalogue now ready.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, selected for a commission ... Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of ... towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 50 Wall-st. Refer to—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.
[illegible]
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati [illegible] per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, ... having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 31 William-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN, IN TWO EQUAL SUMS.—Also one sum of $15,000 on bond and mortgage on New-York City property. Improved for three or more years, at 6 per cent., payable annually. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 12.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.
jy11,'56-lawlyW*

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after Thursday, Dec. 4. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 26, 1856.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	C. A. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT W. MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 23 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
Cash Capital ... $200,000.
ALL PAID IN.
This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jas. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Milliken,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Groves,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Cossitt,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	E. C. Burlarge,	Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cipriani,	Louis J. Belloni,	James K. Pell,
R. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.,
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardie,	C. L. Beckwegel,	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President.
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
JAMES A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE SENIOR PARTNER of a well-known jobbing house, wishing to retire from business on the 1st of January next, the junior desires to make arrangements with some party having from $40,000 to $50,000, to continue the business as active or special partner. The house was established about ten years since, and has been very successful. Address Box No. 4,550 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH $2,000 or $5,000 cash, is wanted either as silent partner or book-keeper, in a profitable cash manufacturing business. Advertiser is able to guarantee 30 per cent. profit, and will allow an appropriate salary for services as book-keeper. Address A. B. S., Union-square Post-Office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, FOR A permanent, safe and profitable business; one willing to reside in a neighboring city can realize $3,000 per annum. Every satisfaction given upon an interview. Address C. A. & Co., Times Office, with name, &c.

FOR SALE, THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 139 and 141 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL LEATHER pocket-book, on Monday, Dec. 1, 1856, containing $1,030, between No. 30 Maiden-lane and the Astor House, Broadway, two $100 and four $50 bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, Pa.; two $100 and four $50 bills on the Easton Bank of Easton, Pa.; one $50 bill on the Newark Bank, N. J. The rest in $10's and $5's on both of the Banks in Easton, and small notes on different Banks in New-Jersey. The above reward will be paid by leaving it with the editor of the *Daily Times*, New-York.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination ... at our warerooms, No. 529 Broadway, ... opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings ... [illegible] BALL, BLACK & CO. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 48 Broadway ... Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, corner of Broadway and Amity-st., and at No. 136 [illegible].
GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE WINTER TERM OF MADAME BEROIRE'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., commences Nov. 26. Circulars at the institution; gymnasium attached. Also private lessons in French and Music to married and single ladies by the most competent professors.

MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—Keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York—and, being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify students for business in a superior and practical manner. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers. Two [illegible] book-keeping vacant.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—J. L. BURNET, A. M. Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 23 6th-av., New-York.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL, MONOCHROMATIC, AND ORIENTAL TINTING.—Lessons in the above at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, near Union-square. Address EUROPEAN, care of Mr. Schenck, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y. [illegible] of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition in common English, $112 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 2. For circulars, address G. H. GARDNER, Principal.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING.—LESSONS in the above, at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, No. 355 4th-av. Address [illegible] City reference.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 659 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, [illegible].

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 157 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M., for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 3 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—NEW CLASSES ON MONDAY AND SATURDAY.—In consequence of the great number of pupils entering, and to attend properly to all who may apply, arrangements have been made to form classes for children on Mondays, at 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Early application is earnestly requested.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 21x56 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.
P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.

CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY.—FOR SALE—15 choice lots on Lamartine and Dryden Path, at $60 per lot. Apply to E. L. BOLLES, No. 32 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY brick house, with furniture, till May 1, pleasantly located, 7 minutes from Fulton Ferry, with furnace, range, gas, &c., in good order; will be rented only to a private family, in consequence of the owner's absence for a time. Inquire at No. 47 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 30th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 196 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

$400 FOR A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, such as range, gas, hot and cold water baths, &c.; house new, and in complete order; also, a good neighborhood between 6th and 7th avs., in 40th-st. Inquire of D. DORITY, on the premises No. 98 West 40th-st., or No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suits, or single offices, a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

TO DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—To let, rooms for offices and family accommodations in building corner of Bowery and 4th-st., over the drug store. Immediate possession. Apply at No. 297 4th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., several good farms, from 200 acres down to 15 acres, very desirably located. Within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot, two very desirable properties, one 40 acres, one 14 acres. The two lots mentioned are worthy immediate attention. Good buildings, nearly new, with abundance of fruit, shade trees and shrubbery. Inquire of S. D. BUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the railroad depot.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful situation, in full view of the river, 15 minutes' ride from the Fishkill station, Hudson River Railroad. New house and out-houses, fine soft spring water, scenery unsurpassed, 25 acres land, and will be sold very low. Inquire of A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 168 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE OR on shares, a farm near New-York. Address G. E. WARING, Jr., Rye, N. Y.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power; and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 160 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens' protection certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the tooth.
Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN,
No. 287 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

NOTICE.—THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI Railroad Company have removed their office to No. 44 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—CLARK & JESUP HAVE REMOVED to their new offices, No. 44 Exchange-place.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.
THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB, No. 51 Green-st., New-York.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CARY & CO.; F. C. WELLS, and by druggists everywhere.

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH, EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume the practice and give lectures on Lithontripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Office No. 70 Franklin-st.; hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES—Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market ... [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
For purifying the blood. Results depends almost entirely upon the state of the blood. It is here that the powerful, health-restoring properties of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA are manifested, by exercising operation reaches the germ of disease, and the cure it performs are, therefore, radical and thorough.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; G. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of seminal and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—CONSUMPTION.—WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA, a safe, reliable family medicine, warranted not to contain one particle of mercury or any other mineral poison, not a nine-days wonder got up to sell and humbug the public. He has used it for years in private families of friends, and now at the urgent request of hundreds who have seen its remarkable cures where every other remedy has failed, he offers it to the public to benefit and relieve those suffering from that fatal disease so inherent to our changeable climate, carrying off its thousands to an early grave. Consumption. It has effected some of the most remarkable cures ever heard of. How some dear friend was saved from Death when all hope was given up, now live and enjoy good health. Its rare qualities are not only in relieving consumptive patients, but for all diseases of the lungs, racking nervous coughs, night sweats, bronchial affections of the throat, internal inflammation; where the blood is impure it has no equal. The discoverer of Pulmonacia is RICHARD WATKINSON, a gentleman of well-known standing in Philadelphia and New-York. Those that are acquainted with him know there is no quackery or humbug about it, as the number of certificates that can be obtained at the office will satisfy the most incredulous as to its value. R. WATKINSON.
No. 448 Broadway is the only place in the City where it can be obtained. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.
Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful Specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease—he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again."
SURE CURE.—The Greatest Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. Price $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's old-established office, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 558 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 evenings. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 25 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. E. B. NEWMAN'S CAMPHORATED Plaster, for Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises, Wounds, Sores, Inflamed Breasts, Neuralgia and Diseased Lungs, spread on Canton flannel, each Plaster containing about 25 grains of gum camphor dissolved in camphene. For sale by druggists generally. General Depôt, No. 300 Hudson-st., New-York.

INTERESTING TO INVALIDS.—PERSONS suffering from Rheumatism can effect a speedy and lasting cure by the application of SPERRY'S Essence of the Oil of Mustard. For sale No. 283½ Bowery.

YOU SAY THIS THING AND THAT thing will cure the dyspepsia, but I say CHICHESTER'S Dyspepsia Specific is the greatest thing out.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.
[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Dec. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG ... Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK ... Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW ... Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
First Cabin ... $130
Second Cabin ... $75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ERICSSON, Captain Lowber, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,300 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.
For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. E. D. LUDLOW, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, 3d December, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 6th December.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, N. R.
The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!—The subscriber, who has been in business in Wall-st. for 18 years past, is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices:
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled ... $24 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled ... 28 00
Fine Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers ... 38 00
And, also, all kinds of English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches, made by Cooper, Johnson, M. J. Tobias, Beesley, Harrison, and all other celebrated makers, very low. Also, the celebrated Levers and Chronometers made by Jules Jurgensen of Copenhagen, the most perfect timekeepers in the world. Also, English and Swiss Pocket Chronometers and Magic Watches; Watches which wind up and set the hands without a key; beautiful Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies; Independent Second and Quarter-Second Watches for timing horses, and all other styles of Watches, Gold and Silver, at less than usual prices. Watches and Jewelry exchanged. All Watches warranted to keep good time.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:
Lump ... $5 12
Steamboat ... 4 50
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces ... 4 50
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates ... 4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking stoves, ranges, &c. ... 4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c. ... 3 60
Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.
S. HARRISON & SON, No. 250 West 24th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, COOK & WICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and continued by JOHN J. WICKS, in the same place.
EDWARD J. COOK,
JOHN J. WICKS.
New-York, Nov. 28, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. EDWARD PRIME Jr., has, this day, been admitted as partner in our house. PRIME & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1856.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of STEVENS & MORRIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. STEVENS, C. C. MORRIS.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1856.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO ... [illegible] ... the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway ... JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk ... [illegible] ... Express Trains connect at Elmira with the ... Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad ... at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad ... at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad ... at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany ... Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. ... New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.:
6:30 A. M., Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
8:10 A. M., Mail train, running through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M., through express train for Albany, without change of cars, and connecting with Central trains at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE ALBANY:
9:15 A. M., Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M., Express, without change of cars.
4 P. M., Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the offices of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre sts., Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30; Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 8:15, Rouse's Point 9:30 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg ... [illegible] ... all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October ... Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M. ... The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, AND OLD PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 1, trains leave Hartford at 12:25 and 7:07 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 8:50 A. M. Accommodation ... Hartford with Accommodation train for New-York 6:10 P. M., Express, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.
S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng. & Sup't., Hartford.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 5:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:15 and 10:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., and East Albany at 6:15 ... [illegible]
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; ... stopping at all way stations ... for Cincinnati ... for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. ... checked to Washington ...
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER,
Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GARRET GREEN and EDWARD GREEN, plaintiffs, against GERRY MATHEWS and GEORGE B. STACY.—To GERRY MATHEWS and GEORGE B. STACY, the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed* in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars and twenty cents, with interest from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, on the sum of seventy dollars and twenty cents thereof, and from the eleventh day of February, 1856, on the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1856.
WM. B. ROSS, Plaintiffs' Att'y, No. 41 Wall-st.
* The said complaint was filed the seventh day of November, 1856. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MORAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the late residence of deceased, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 18, 1856.
CATHARINE MORAN, } Executors.
n26-law6mW* LANDON LENNON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY H. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at their residence, No. 199 Hicks-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of May next. Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1856.
M. MEAD, } Administrators.
n26-law6mW* SARAH MEAD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dr. JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 30 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1856.
o15-law6mW* FREDERICK W. READ, Executor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ALEXANDRE'S FRENCH HARMONIUMS, for churches and lodges, with one to twelve stops each, for $85, $100, $125, $150, $175, $250 and $350, or for rent. Melodeons from $45 to $200, or for rent at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher,
No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without action. Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 349 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
CHAS. B. [illegible], Agent.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found ... of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

TAYLOR & YOUNG—SEVEN OCTAVE piano-fortes, in plain and fancy cases, made in the most durable manner and warranted. Rosewood ... manufactory, No. 15 Mercer-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions, for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., near Grace Church. Also, 39 Chambers-st., and No. [illegible] Ann-st.
Second edition now ready.
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. Phelan. Just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price, $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 10 Ann-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] stricken off by death. Of the latter number [illegible] were Revolutionary soldiers. Many of this class of pensioners yet living are reported to be from [illegible] years old.

Navy Pensions.

There have been [illegible] original applications and applications for increase admitted, the annual amount of which is [illegible], and the arrears due at the date of issuing the pension certificates amounted to [illegible]. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1856, in the several States and Territories, were:

[illegible] invalids, yearly amount	$[illegible],515 85
[illegible] widows and orphans, yearly amount	26,670 00
18 privateers, yearly amount	1,384 00
[illegible] pensioners. Total yearly amount	$[illegible],569 85

There have been 45 pensioners added to the rolls, and [illegible] stricken off by death.

The total amount paid by navy pension agents to pensioners during the year was $[illegible].

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855, the number of original applications, and applications for increase of pension, both army and navy, admitted, was [illegible] 00

The yearly amount	199,916 00
And the arrears due at the date of issuing each pension certificate	575,268 84
An average of the time from April 1, 1853, to [illegible], shows that each year the number of original applications, and applications for increase of pensions, admitted was	3,[illegible] 00
The yearly amount	216,704 34
And the arrears due at the date of issuing the pension certificates	[illegible] 94

Up to [illegible] 1, 1856, six thousand pensioners have been admitted under the act of Feb. 3, 1853.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Message of the President was received and read, when a motion was made to print it and an [illegible] number of the accompanying documents.

Mr. HALE attacked the position of the President, charging altogether the charges which imputed to the majority of the people of eleven States want of fidelity to constitutional obligations and a love of the Union. He said it was untrue that they sought to usurp the power of this Government.

Mr. BROWN thanked the President for his fidelity in sounding the voice of warning against sectional strife, and took occasion to charge the supporters of FREMONT with the intention of abolishing Slavery everywhere, and in this connection alluded to the views of Messrs. SEWARD and WILSON. He then spoke in reprobation of Mr. SPOONER's book, a copy of which had been sent him, with a request that he would review his [illegible] opinions on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. HALE repeated, he had never met an individual who advocated the doctrine that Congress had the power to abolish Slavery in the Southern States. There were, no doubt, such persons, but their numbers and influence were very small. He had no doubt the language used, relative to the abolition of Slavery everywhere contemplated its abolition by the consent of those States in which it existed, and not through any revolutionary movement.

Mr. SEWARD did not know to which of his speeches Mr. BROWN alluded, but what he had said on the subject of Slavery had not been said in a corner. He presumed reference was made to a speech he made in 1848, in Cleveland, Ohio, in favor of the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR, a slaveholder, to the office of President. But, whether Mr. BROWN referred to that speech or not, he would remark that his speeches had been gathered together and published in three volumes by Mr. REDFIELD, of New-York, and the Senator could find his opinions expressed there fully. So far as he was concerned, he was willing these issues imperfectly settled now should be left open until 1860 for the people to determine.

Mr. MASON said constant agitation upon the subject of Slavery had brought the people of the South to the conviction that the preservation of that institution rested with themselves and they alone. As one of the representatives of the South, he desired to say he took no further interest in it, or in any opinion which was entertained at the North in relation to it, than as he entertained the firm and decided hope that there was a public sentiment yet remaining at the North which was ready to unite with the South in the desire to perpetuate the Union, and by the aid of that public sentiment in the North, he believed the Union would be preserved; but further than that, as a statesman, or as one responding for one of the Southern States, where that institution prevailed, the public sentiment at the North was to him a matter of indifference, whether those who desire to continue the Slavery agitation undertake to exercise their powers to interfering with it wherever existed in the United States, or endeavor to prevent its legislative expansion. Slavery was recognized by the Constitution as an existing social institution, and was not only protected by the duty being imposed on the Government to render fugitives up to their masters, but was the element of political power in representation. That being so, the people where it existed had the same right to its legitimate expansion that they had to its peaceable enjoyment within their own borders. To endeavor to restrict this expansion was to trench upon their rights in violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON stated that he had never entertained nor expressed the opinion that Congress had the power to abolish Slavery within the States, nor had he ever uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. SPOONER's book, but dissented from its conclusions. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Mr. SPOONER in opinion, and they had voted for GERRIT SMITH for President. How many votes that gentleman received, he could not tell; but probably not over two thousand in all the Free States. The positions assumed by the supporters of Col. FREMONT were entirely different.

Mr. BROWN contended it was not the duty of the South to endure patiently the aggressions of the North. Though long-forbearing, and unwilling to do anything to sever the Union of these States, yet there was a point where forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and where their self-respect required them to defend and maintain their rights.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that when Senators said that he and his friends wished to interfere with the rights of the States, they imputed to them that to which they had solemnly declared their opposition. It was just such remarks as they had listened to from the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. BROWN, that were alienating one section of the Union from the other. Did the Senator wish the North to interfere with the institutions of the South, and to fasten on the Northern people sentiments which they disavow everywhere and on all occasions? This message contains a most unwarrantable assertion as to this fact, for the President undertook to say that the Missouri Act of 1820 was obsolete and unconstitutional. Where did he get the authority for the assertion? The Supreme Court of the United States declared with regard to the power of the Federal and State Governments combined—

Mr. CASS, (interrupting)—I never heard of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL sent for the first volume of *Peters' Report*, and read from page 546, in the opinion pronounced by Judge MARSHALL, in the case of the American Insurance Company *vs.* Canta, the sentence, "In legislating for them (the Territories) Congress exercises the combined power of the General and State Governments."

Mr. CASS remarked, it asserts no power.

Mr. TRUMBULL inquired whether there were not sufficient power therein to keep Slavery out of the Territories.

Mr. CASS responded, no, unless the power was found in the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL insisted that the power was broad and unqualified. Congress formerly exercised it, and it was a new discovery to say that Congress did not possess it now. In alluding to a remark of Mr. MASON, that if the Republican Party had executed what they avowed, it would tend to a dissolution of the Union, immediate and eternal, Mr. TRUMBULL said the Republicans had avowed no principles excepting those declared by JEFFERSON, WASHINGTON and MONROE. Was it any cause for a dissolution of the Union that any particular man was elected President? The Senator from Virginia did not contend for that. Neither Mr. FREMONT nor any other person could be elected, except in a constitutional mode, and if so elected would it be cause for dissolution of the Union? If so, the Constitution contained within itself the elements of destruction. It was a baseless assumption of the President and of Senators to attribute to the great Republican Party hostility to rights of the States, or institution of Slavery in any State, though they declared the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in territory of the United States.

Without the question being taken on printing, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The House was engaged all the session on the subject of WHITFIELD's admission, and adjourned, without disposing of the question.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1, 1856.

The session opened bravely in the House, to-day, with the renewal of the Kansas contest, in the case of JOHN W. WHITFIELD. The scene was one of considerable interest, and participated in by a larger number of members than were ever known to be present at the commencement of the closing session of a Congress. The call of the House showed one hundred and ninety-[illegible] members present; but the vote on WHITFIELD's case footed up two hundred and one, besides several other members known to be about the building, but who were [illegible] absent when the vote was taken.

The result of to-day's fight was grand. The Republican Party, fresh from the Presidential contest, in which they were beaten, though not broken, came up like one man, and plunged into the battle again to-day on the first instant, with an energy and spirit as remarkable as it is commendable.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, was the General of the forces to-day, placed his objections to WHITFIELD's admission boldly upon the ground that he had not been elected under any valid law, and in a brief and forcible speech established the fact that his present claims were precisely those rejected by the House at the last session.

The result, of course, you already know.

JOHN SCOTT HARRISON was absent from his seat to-day when the vote was taken, which gave him the opportunity to announce to the House, with a peculiar emphasis, that had he been present he would have voted for WHITFIELD's admission. I regret to say that the friends of Kansas were defeated upon the question of adjournment after a session of seven hours, in consequence of the inexcusable absence of some of our own friends. It is to be hoped that there will be a reform in this respect, and that members will bear in mind that a little personal inconvenience is of less consequence than the interests of Kansas and the country.

Among the new members sworn in to-day, is Mr. J. L. D. MORRISON, who was elected from the Alton district of Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge TRUMBULL to the Senate of the United States. MORRISON is an old Whig, and ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the Whig ticket in 1852. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate as an *Anti-Nebraska* man, and offered a resolution in the Legislature instructing DOUGLAS to vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. At the late election he was taken up as a Simon Pure Nebraska Democrat, and elected by a combination of Buchanan and Fillmore men. Whether he is possessed of as much versatility of talent as he thus proves himself to possess of political principle, remains to be seen.

The lobby members swarm about the Capitol to-day in great numbers, a certain sign of busy legislation *in futuro*, and fine chances for pickings. This system of lobbying has grown beyond all precedent of late years, until it has become a crying evil and a burning disgrace. There probably is no more effectual method of breaking it up than that of concentrating public opinion against every man and every measure for whom or in behalf of which these sharks are employed. Of course a distinction ought to be drawn between professional Attorneys—who, in the regular pursuit of a regular business, employ fair and honest means to accomplish honest aims—and the highway robbers of every grade who practice the "stand-and-deliver" game upon everybody who is so unfortunate as to need the interposition of Congress. How to reach the lobbyists who fill members' seats, is a different matter. It is doubtful whether a reform can be effected there except by direct exposure as often as shall seem necessary.

Hon. J. W. DENVER, Representative from California, returned from Ohio a day or two since, bringing with him a bride from the Buckeye State. Mr. DENVER is a native of Ohio, from which State he emigrated to California, whose interests in Congress he has served with eminent fidelity, ability and zeal.

The following members of Congress have also taken rooms at the National Hotel: Senators JAMES, of Rhode Island, and PRATT, of Maryland; and Representatives CAMPBELL and BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, MOTT, of Ohio, BOWIE, of Maryland, and MCCARTY, of New-York. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

This Association met on Tuesday, at the Institute in Broadway—Judge LIVINGSTON in the Chair.

The Secretary presented some interesting selections from the *Journal de la Société Impériale et Centrale D'Horticulture*, of Paris. The current number for September contains some references to the apple tree, by M. SAILLET, who observes:

"Some facts noticed in Normandy, since the attack of our apple trees by disease, seem to corroborate the opinion as to the malady of the grape vine. Apple trees and pear trees were attacked by a small insect called the *acarus*, which seemed to have cured the malady by piercing the bark. But there is nothing to justify this notion. In the opinion of M. BERSON, there occurs a sort of *degeneracy*, which no direct experiments can prove exerts a fundamental influence, which no human power can prevent or arrest—the cause, perhaps, in part, by perturbations in the seasons and meteorological phenomena, which have coincided exactly with the attack of the malady of each year of its occurrence."

This reminds us, observed Judge MEIGS, of the remarkable falling off of some of our best apples, viz., the Baldwin and others mentioned by Dr. WELLINGTON at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club, as well as of the wonderful effects on plants, especially potatoes, since the equally mysterious action of Asiatic cholera on men almost everywhere, of all climates, manners and races.

SUGAR SORGHUM AND DIOSCOREA BATATAS.

"These new plants," (quoting the above-named European journal,) "are about to play the greatest part in our agriculture, the latter furnishing a new element to replace the potatoe, and the first, a great number of highly useful purposes. They possess precious qualities. The seed is excellent for poultry, the skin of the seed gives a valuable dye, the flour is excellent and very delicate, and it is useful in medicine, internally and externally. It is almost as good as oats, and in that alone it pays the cost of the crop. The panicles, when the seeds are off, are useful as well as the roots for fuel. The stalk yields syrup, sugar, wine, brandy, vinegar, alcohol. The maturity of the plant is shown when the seeds change from a deep yellow color to red. The stalks, chopped into small cross-sections and boiled in water, form good marmalade. This may then be pressed to get out the juice, which is put over the fire while boiling. A little lime, or any alkaline solution, is occasionally thrown in to purify it, a scum rising incessantly. The juice is finally clarified by albumen. Fourteen eggs are sufficient for 140 pounds of juice. Lime, in powder, of about three-quarters of a pound in weight, is sufficient for 140 pounds of juice. When this is over, put the juice into *earthen vases*, and set them where they shall not be exposed to humidity or to heat. Thus every farmer and gardener can have his syrup, and, if he chooses to make it, his own sugar."

Judge MEIGS observed that these plants form an admirable food, in their natural form, for stock. Truly, said he, the plant is a *magnificent acquisition* to our country.

One of the tubers was boiled, (or unfortunately—hardly sufficiently boiled) and presented in transverse slices to the members of the club. It tastes somewhat like the yam, or like a half-boiled watery ordinary potatoe. A member said the taste reminded him of the "horse potatoe," "long potatoe" or "merino potato," that in his youth the farmers were in the habit of boiling for cattle.

After several other interesting subjects had been alluded to by the Secretary, in quotation from the French journals, the question of the day was taken up, "Orchards."

CULTIVATING FRUIT TREES.

Professor MAPES having spoken at some length,

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON said: The great failure is in planting the trees. With careful planting a world of fruit might be produced. He would like to buy pears for less than a shilling each. The price might be reduced easily to two cents with profit to the cultivator, nor would the market be glutted with fruit. The public were sadly indifferent to the matter.

Prof. MAPES said that walking up Broadway, pears from France were chiefly to be seen, and they were nearly as expensive in Paris as when brought here. There was no reason why we should not cultivate pears quite as well as the French. It will not take long to know what good cultivation will do for the pear tree.

He then referred to an assumed fact, that earthy salts and minerals which have already passed through the bodies of animals, are more valuable as manure than other salts and minerals isometrically and chemically the same. Parian marble and English chalk are both (chemically speaking) equally pure carbonates of lime. Sulphate of magnesia, made out of the magnesian Hoboken stone and sulphuric acid, is a very different thing in its *effects*, and yet chemically the same after *repeated* crystallization. As high a point in organic nature as possible is the best for the selection of inorganic material for manure. The condition for appropriation that is best is that in which lime is taken from *bones* rather than from the *rock*. Chemically they are identical, yet their condition is different. The plant cannot bite and take up lime directly brought from the rock, but it can when it has passed through and is presented in animal bone. There are but sixty odd primates, the new functions arising out of their combination are distinct from the character of the functions of primary or elemental bodies. In passing though animal bodies, as part of themselves and not as *excreta*, mineral materials acquire a modification which renders them better fitted for similar and further use. In answer to an inquiry from a member, Professor MAPES said it was possible that a change or diversity in the form, (not of the crystal,) but of the *ultimate atom*, or, at least, a change or diversity purely *physical*, though not chemical in the ultimate atom, might account for or be inseparable from the diversity in the obvious *effect* of the application of the two when employed as manure.

The subject then dropped.

Rev. ELY CORWIN, of San José, Cal., Recording Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, exhibited a pear of a species called the "Pound Pear," grown by E. L. BEARD, Esq., of San José Mission, weighing 2¾ pounds; girth, 14¾ inches; circumference, longitudinally, 21¾ inches.

Mr. WHEELER, of Sacramento, sent also a pear—dimensions, 16¾ by 19 inches; weight, 35¾ ounces—exhibited by H. HILL WHEELER, Esq., of Hiland Terrace, New-York.

The Association adjourned to Tuesday, the 16th inst., when the subject alluded to by Prof. MAPES will be again taken up and examined, as a great natural and well-recognized law.

New-York Horticultural Society.

The Horticultural Society met on Monday evening in room No. 10 Clinton Hall, the President, JOHN GROSHON, Esq., in the chair. About twenty persons were present. In the absence of gas or chandeliers, the room was economically illuminated by four tallow dips stuck in the necks of empty pint ink bottles. On one of the two tables were specimens of "Cypripodium insigne," "Caffra reubra,"—a very pretty Erica in flower—"Bravardia blanths," "Epiphytum Violacea superba," "Agapanthus umbellatus," a lovely little thing; "Lichenaultia formosa," and a seedling "Begonia." There is a fact in connection with this specimen which cannot fail to be highly interesting to the *physiological botanist*, or to the student of vitality in any of its forms. On one of the leaves of this plant a hole has by some accident been torn, and from one point of the ragged edge *young plants* (*and a cicatrix*) are evidently forming. It is important to the florist, too, as it demonstrates that the plant can be propagated, even from portions of its leaves, and this even after being accidentally or intentionally detached from the parent stem. This specimen is exhibited by Messrs. CHAMBERS.

The Minutes were read, and the following gentlemen were elected almost unanimously as the officers for the ensuing year:

For President—JOHN GROSHON.

For Vice-Presidents—Abraham A. Leggett, Robert L. Stuart, Peter Cooper, Henry A. Heiser, Henry A. Hurlbut.

For Treasurer—Dr. James Knight.

For Recording Secretary—George Hansell.

For Corresponding Secretary—Thomas Hogg.

For Librarian—W. H. Wilcox.

For Library Committee—Peter B. Mead, Thomas Netterville.

For Finance Committee—John Groshon, Charles Vandervoort, Dr. D. L. Eigenbrodt.

For Premium Committee—Charles More, Andrew Richardson.

For Fruit Committee—Thomas Hogg, Isaac Buchanan, W. S. Carpenter.

For Committee on Flowers and Plants—Peter B. Mead, Andrew Reid, Alfred Bridgeman.

For Committee on Vegetables—Andrew Bridgeman, William Cranstoun, William Davidson.

For Committee on Seeds—John Groshon, Dr. D. L. Eigenbrodt, Dr. James Knight.

Robberies Up Town.

A correspondent sends us the following:

Observing in your valuable paper notice of robberies in this and the neighboring cities which may be useful in putting persons on their guard, I would beg leave to call to your notice that several robberies have been committed in the upper part of the City, which the Police are silent about. Amongst them are the following, from each of which were stolen quantities of clothing, plate, &c., &c.: say Mr. HENDERSON's, Waverley-place; Mr. O'REILLY's, Ninth-st.; Mr. HOPPOCK's, Fourteenth-street; Mrs. EDDY's, Twelfth-street.

Found Dead.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at the foot of Warren-street yesterday. An inquest was held on it by Coroner HILLS. Verdict: "Death from some unkown cause: supposed drowning."

Deceased was about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and was dressed in black, with patent leather boots. A watch, a porte-monnaie, and other articles were found on his person.

Child Burned to Death.

Yesterday morning, a little girl two years of age, named MARY FLOCK, was burned to death during the absence of her mother for a few minutes. The child sat down before the stove, her clothes took fire, and she was burned to death when her mother returned. The family reside in Colden-street.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES.—The amount of Taxes received the past week by Mr. Howard, was:

Monday, Nov. 24	$166,000 00
Tuesday, Nov. 25	205,000 00
Wednesday, Nov. 26	250,000 00
Thursday, Nov. 27	337,000 00
Friday, Nov. 28	[illegible],969 59
Saturday, Nov. 29	767,889 58
Total for the week	$1,942,[illegible] 06

The large amount on Saturday is accounted for by reason of 1 per cent. being added on and after 1st December. It is less than last year, however, for $200,000 were taken on that day.

☞ Mrs. DONALDSON, the aged lady, who was run over by a stage on the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, on the 26th ult., is not expected to survive her injuries. Her friends are very anxious to ascertain where the blame of the accident lies, and with this view are advertising for persons who witnessed it.

[Advertisement.]

THE GROANS OF THE WOUNDED.—It is amusing to hear the outcry of the venders of the various counterfeit London Gins against R. E. MESSENGER & Co., who are admitted to sell only the pure, unadulterated London Cordial article to be found in this market. The "cries of the vanquished" are, in truth, most piteous; but it will not answer for broken-down policy-venders to fall back upon their respectability,—the public are too intelligent. It will not do for men who never import anything to affect a dignified silence when arraigned for their impositions; the trick is stale. Nor yet will it avail much for men whose trash is grossly adulterated in Holland, to insist on its purity here. The Ten Governors have exposed them. Pure London Cordial Gin is the only safe, wholesome, unobjectionable beverage you can drink, instead of the noxious mixtures of the day, and it is to be had only of R. E. MESSENGER & Co., No. 86 Fulton-street, in pint and quart bottles, at 50 cents and $1 each, with their names on the same, and of respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR GURNEY.—Three medals were awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best unretouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We understand that RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., has accepted an invitation to lecture before the Catholic Library Association of this City. The lecture will take place TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Tabernacle. Let all those attend who desire to hear one of the most eloquent and finished orators of the day, as well as those who are willing to assist the Association in its laudable objects. The subject of the lecture is, "The Days of Chivalry." As this is Mr. O'GORMAN's first lecture in this country, let his friends give him a full house, and we bespeak for them a rich treat.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainment given at this favorite Theatre certainly defies competition, and the public fully appreciate the energy and liberality of the proprietor. The great local drama of "Wealth and Worth" continues a great card, as does also the pantomimes; and on no evening can a person go amiss in getting a good entertainment at the pretty National. To-night: "Wealth and Worth," "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and "Nick of the Woods."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The use of BRANDRETH's Pills will insure health, because they take all impure matters out of the blood, and the body is not weakened, but strengthened by their operation; for these valuable pills do not force but they assist nature, and are not opposed, but harmonized with her. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street, No. 206 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

"A HAT CAN DO NO HARM WITHOUT A HEAD."—But New-York contains many heads that require to be "tiled," and KNOX is just the man to do the business. His Hats are light, elegant, fashionable, comfortable, and cheap. If you doubt our assertion, call at his popular and widely-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and be convinced.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The neatest, most compact, convenient and durable pen and pencil case is made by WILMARTH, GLUSHMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, called "Lowend's Patent;" an ingenious article, and more durable than any other pen and pencil in the market. Call and see it. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills.

[Advertisement.]

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—There is nothing so acceptable for a holiday present as a beautiful Photograph, Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, which should be secured, as early as possible, at FREDRICKS' Magnificent Gallery, No. 585 Broadway opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

WILSON—WARNER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 1, by Rev. Dr. KNOX, Rev. S. T. WILSON, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Rock Island, Ill., to Mrs. S. A. WARNER, eldest daughter of George Kinney, Esq., of this City.

☞ Rock Island papers please copy.

WOOD—VAIL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Rev. Wm. J. Budington, THEOPHILUS WOOD to SUSIE T., only daughter of William Vail, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

RUDYARD.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 1, CHARLES FRANKLIN, son of James and Lucy A. Rudyard.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 245 Henry-st.

MARINER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 2, FRANCES L., youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth Mariner, aged 11 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of her parents, and those of her grandfather, Jefferson Berrian, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of her parents, No. 120 West 40th-st., near Broadway, without further invitation.

HOPE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 1, after a lingering illness, JOHN HOPE, of the firm of Hope, Graydon & Co., in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, James, Thomas and Anthony S. Hope, are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) in 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SLAIGHT.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 1, of consumption, MARY ELLEN, aged 5 months; also, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, of consumption, MARY E. HAMFIELD, aged 26 years, 3 months and 19 days, the wife and infant daughter of Jacob R. Slaight, and oldest daughter of Mrs. Hannah Sparks.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the late members of Lady Putnam Chapter, No. 4, U. D. A., are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from their late residence, No. 508 6th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newburyport, Mass., papers please copy.

BOLLES.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 1, after a short illness, HAMILTON MCCALL, youngest child of Eliakim L. and Mary Bolles, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Bank-st., without further notice.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 1, after a protracted and painful illness, HARRIET JOSEPHINE, wife of R. M. Whiting, Jr., and daughter of late Rev. Nathl. and Julia Ruggles, aged 26 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 Cumberland-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

KINGSLEY.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 29, ANNIE, only daughter of Junius E. and Anna S. Kingsley, aged 1 years, 3 months and 22 days.

LAWRENCE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 27, JAMES RICKETTS, son of J. R. Lawrence, aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 2.

$2,000 Georgia St. 6s	95½	100 Reading R. R.		[illegible]
25,000 Miss. St. 6s...s4m	88	400	do	b60 82¾
1,000	do	88½	100	do	b60 82¾
2,500 Cal. State 7s, '75	74	100	do	b60 82¾
5,000 Ind. State 5s	86	200	do	s30 82¾
18,578 Ind. State 2½s	50	300	do	s60 82¾
2,000 Virginia 6s	94½	400	do	b60 82¾
3,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88	400	do	b60 82¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.		b60 93½
1,000 E. R. 3d m. b. '83	94½	50 M. S. & N. In. R. R.		93½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. b.	91½	300	do	b60 93½
5,000	do	91½	200	do	b60 93½
11,000	do	b60 91½	200	do	93½
3,000	do	b60 91½	350	do	93½
11 Bank of America	118	50	do	s60 93½
10 Bank Com. Scrip	103½	50	do	b60 93½
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	110	100 Harlem Railroad		16½
11 O. L. & T. Co	91½	150 Panama R. R.		b60 93½
50 Canton Company	21½	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.		119
100 Penn. Coal Co.	s60 96	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.		s60 73½
100	do	96½	400	do	b60 74½
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	18½	100	do	74
112 Pacific M. S. Co.	98	100	do	74½
100 Brunsw. C. L. Co. b60	5	200	do	b10 74½
50 New-York Cen. RR.	89	200	do	s60 74½
10	do	88¾	200	do	74½
1050	do	s60 89	50 Chic. & R. I. RR.		s60 99
300	do	b60 89¼	750	do	b60 99
150	do	89¼	450	do	99½
50	do	b10 89¼	50	do	99½
50	do	89½	50	do	s60 99½
100 Erie Railroad	b60 61½	50	do	s60 99½
1350	do	61½	50	do	s60 99½
350	do	s10 61½	50	do	b10 100
50 Wis. Lake Shore R.	66	250	do	s60 100
50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	58¼	100	do	100½
25	do	58½	100	do	100½
200 Clev. & Pitts. R. b60	59½	100	do	s30 100½
50	do	59	50 Mil. & Miss. R.		b30 79

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Te. H. & Alt. 2d m.	74½	300 Reading Railr'd		b10 82¾
1,000 Ill. Fd. Bs. w. p.	88½	200	do	s3 82¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 89	100	do	b60 83¼
25	do	b60 91	100	do	83
300	do	b30 91	100	do	s60 83
100	do	90½	100	do	s60 83
400	do	b60 90½	100	do	b60 83
550	do	s3 90½	50 Milw. & Miss. R. R.		78½
100 Harlem R. R.	16½	50	do	78½
100 Ill. Central R. R.	116½	5 Mich. Central R. R.		95
100 Erie Railroad	b10 61½	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.		b3 80
1050	do	s3 61½	100 Panama R. R.		b10 98¾
200	do	b60 62½	6 Gal. & Chi. R. R.		119
200	do	b60 62	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.		b60 75
100	do	s30 61½	100	do	b10 75
100 Chi. & R. I. R.	s45 100	100	do	s60 74¼
100	do	s60 100	200	do	75
100	do	101			

TUESDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The Annual Message of the President of the United States, communicated to Congress to-day, states the Revenues of the Government from all sources for the past fiscal year, ending June 30, 1856, at

1856, at	$73,918,141
And the Expenditures	60,172,948
Surplus means	$13,745,193
The Public Debt, March 4, 1853	$69,129,937
Subsequently added for Taxes	2,750,000
Together	$71,879,937
Paid off since 4th March, 1853	$41,142,808
Leaving present debt only	$30,737,129

Of the Revenues of the year over sixty-four millions were derived from Custom Duties. Of the Expenditures three millions were paid to Mexico, under the Gadsden treaty. The premiums paid to the holders of the Public Debt to induce its surrender before maturity, amount since the 4th March, 1853, to $4,882,511; raising the cost of redeeming the Public Debt, principal and premium, to the total sum of $45,525,319, out of the surplus revenue of the present Administration; leaving an undrawn balance in the Treasury at the close of the month of November, $22,304,494.

The Stock Exchange continues to advance, and the general market acquires additional strength as we approach the close of the year, and the position of the Bank movement and the Foreign Exchanges grows better. The outside public afford the main support to prices, though we discover a more equal division in the jobbing operations of the members of the Board of Brokers than obtained earlier in the season. The *Bears*, for the moment at least, have lost control of the greater part of the list, and the *Bulls* in the Western Road shares and New-York Central and Reading are moving with better confidence than usual. New-York and Erie shares and Illinois Central Bonds are also firm, under a steady though not particularly marked demand. The feature of the day was a rise of 3@3½ ₩ cent. in Chicago and Rock Island, and 1½ ₩ cent. in New-York Central. The former touched 101¼, and the latter 90½, cash. There was a private sale of 2,000 shares of Central early in the day at 90 ₩ cent. The market closed buoyant.

The main business in Exchange, for the Niagara, sailing from Boston to-morrow, appears to have been done yesterday. The ROTHSCHILDS' agent supplied £70,000 or £80,000 Sterling at 109 ₩ cent., and although the bankers rates were subsequently quoted at 109½@109¾ ₩ cent., there was not much done for ready money, and just before the closing of the mail to-day some considerable sums of first-class bills were taken at 109@109¾ ₩ cent. The extreme closing rates we call 109¾@109⅞ ₩ cent. Francs were a little firmer, 5.20@5.18¾. The amount of Gold sent to Boston by express this evening for shipment is only $212,168. The Money Market works easy, though Discounts outside of Bank still rule 1½@8 ₩ cent. for prime and fair lists of paper above the legal rate. The Stock brokers are not heavy borrowers, and the leading houses in the business are supplied at 7 ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $263,596, paid out $251,778, and held at the close a balance of $11,956,544.

Mr. J. L. DOUGLASS, recently of the Gas Regulator Company, has been made Secretary of the Merchants' Insurance Company, in place of Mr. SAVAGE, made President of the new Fire Insurance Company in Jersey City.

The rise in Chicago and Rock Island shares is the result, we presume, of recent steps taken by certain influential stockholders to have a good part of the surplus earnings to 1st January next capitalized or otherwise divided, in order to anticipate the conversion on the 10th of that month of a large share of the Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The story of the affairs of the concern is a brief and plain one. The Stock is $6,000,000, the Funded Debt $2,000,000. The former pays 5 ₩ cent. half yearly, in April and October; the latter 3½ ₩ cent., on 10th July and 10th January. The net earnings of the Road the present year have so far run ahead of these dividend and interest charges as to have left over 12½ ₩ cent. surplus on the Stock, after the payment of the July interest and October dividend, which surplus will be increased to over 20 ₩ cent. by January, by the subsequent traffic, or say $851,595, as per memorandum below. On the 10th January the half-yearly interest on the Convertible Debt falls due, and on that day the right of conversion could be availed of, after the payment of the coupon, and the new stock thereby created come in for a full participation in the surplus earnings, unless previously divided, in whole or in part, to the old stockholders, in the shape of an extra stock or cash dividend. The precise steps taken on the subject have not transpired. The opposition of a portion of the Directors having been intimated, notice was prepared for a general meeting of the stockholders early in January, but whether already actually published or waived until the Board of Directors can have time to act formally on the subject, we are not advised.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND—SINCE JULY 1.

Surplus earnings to credit of Profit and Loss on the 1st July, 1856			$497,379
Earnings of July	$157,673		
Earnings of August	186,818		
Earnings of September	230,000		
Earnings of October	230,000		
Earnings of November	160,000		
Earnings of December, (est.)	150,000		
Total, half year	$1,084,4[illegible]		
Operating Expenses for six months	$397,812		
Int. on Bond, July 10	68,965		
Peoria Rent	62,500		
Dividend, Oct. 10	300,[illegible]	730,183	354,314
Amt. to credit Profit and Loss Jan. 1, '57			$851,593

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	8[illegible],000	540,000	325,000	4[illegible],000
Exports to Great Britain	147,000	268,000	176,000	121,000
Exports to France	71,000	78,000	21,000	37,000
Exports to other for. ports	40,000	63,000	20,000	33,000
Total exports	268,000	441,000	267,000	191,000
Stock on hand	470,000	280,000	214,000	297,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	166,000	115,000	81,000	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	23,000	17,000	29,000	19,000
Exports to France	7,000	17,000	3,000	10,000
Exports to other for. ports	12,000	7,000	4,000	4,000
Total exports	42,000	41,000	36,000	33,000

Mr. WRIGHT's Circular of this week remarks:

"There is no new feature to report in regard to crop. As the season advances and advices from the interior are received, more evidence is obtained by the results of individual crops, confirmatory of the views I have expressed as to the result of this season's crop. Very few planters make more cotton than they did last year, and then, only, on some favored localities, with increase of land and force, while the great mass of results show a falling off variously estimated; and nearly all agree in the fact, that while last year the picking continued up to January, this year it was almost completed by the middle of November. The general estimate remains as before, 3,000,000 bales, with more converts to this figure as a maximum."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* remarks as follows on a recent city subscription by the city of Galena, Ill., to the extension of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Southern Branch:

"The Common Council of Galena have authorized the issue of $100,000 of City Bonds in aid of the Galena and Southern Wisconsin Railroad. There is no longer any doubt that with a good working season Milwaukee and Galena will be connected by iron bonds within the next year. The influence of this new and important enterprise upon the fortunes of our city cannot be over estimated."

Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., No. 8 Wall-street, are paying the interest on the mortgage bonds of the Ohio Central Road.

By the recent completion of the Wabash Valley Road, passengers [illegible] through from Toledo to St. Louis without break of gauge or change of cars.

The Crédit Mobilier.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Crédit Mobilier, according to the provisions of its Charter, is a joint-stock Company, organized for the purpose of developing works of public improvement by consolidating the securities of various enterprises into one common fund. Its capital stock is fixed at 60,000,000 of francs, divided into shares of 500 francs each, payable to bearer. It is authorized to subscribe for or acquire public funds, the shares or bonds of any joint-stock company, and more particularly of railways, canals, mining and other public works, now existing, or hereafter to exist; also, to bid for any loan, or for the stock of any kind of public works, and to dispose of and realize the same. It is also authorized to issue its own Bonds for an amount equal to its subscriptions and purchases; such Bonds may be issued to the extent of ten times its capital, (that is, 600,000,000,) but they shall not have less than forty-five days to run. This privilege has not yet been availed of, the Government having requested them to postpone the proposed issue of 240,000 Bonds (120,000,000 francs) in 1855, in order not to interfere with the forthcoming State Loans, as well as to guard against increased embarrassment in the money market. The aggregate amount of money received in account current, and of Bonds issued having less than a year to run, cannot exceed twice the amount of capital paid in, (that is, not over 120,000,000 francs.) The Company has authority to sell or hypothecate its securities, and to exchange the same for others. It can loan on public funds, shares and bonds, and open credits in account current on these various securities; it can take charge of all collections for account of joint-stock companies, pay their coupons and dividends and make other disbursements for them. *It is, however, expressly understood* (so runs the statute) *that it shall not sell "short" or buy on time.* (*Il est expressément entendu que la société ne fera jamais de ventes à découvert, ni d'achats à primes.*)

The Company, which was created in November, 1852, has, thus far, issued but three very condensed and incomplete reports, and extensive as are its operations thus far, it states that from its inability to issue bonds at present, it has not yet been able to show the world the full merits of its working.

The reports refer to the operations of the calendar years of 1853, 1854 and 1855, and bear date April, 1854, 1855, 1856. The next report may, therefore, be expected in April, 1857.

Capital paid in,	1853.	1854.	1855.
Dec. 31	fr.56,500,000	fr.60,000,000	fr.60,000,000
Accounts current	65,500,000	64,900,000	103,180,000
	fr.122,000,000	fr.124,900,000	fr.163,180,000
Invested (together with profits): Stocks and Bonds on hand, Dec. 31	fr.37,280,000	fr.37,400,000	fr.133,000,000
Less installments not due			31,900,000
			fr.101,000,000
Treasury, City of Paris and other notes	fr.30,700,000	fr.29,100,000	fr.14,000,000
Railroad and other Bonds	17,100,000	17,300,000	33,800,000
Stock contracts	35,000,000	31,000,000	37,500,000
	fr.103,000,000	fr.104,700,000	fr.185,300,000
Total purchases through the year	fr.146,000,000	fr.184,000,000	fr.323,000,000
Total sales through the year	111,000,000	110,000,000	217,000,000

The particular nature of the purchases and sales is not made public. We do not find in the papers before us any reference to the dividends or total profits except for the year 1855. But the profits on investments and stock transactions at the Bourse alone amounted to 3,618,000 francs in 1853, and to 5,307,000 francs in 1854; and the profits of all kinds to 23,600,000 francs in 1855. The profits on the "*quick turns*" at the Bourse are set down at 3,000,000 francs in 1853, and 3,480,000 in 1854; there is no means of ascertaining those of 1855, the report being silent on the subject. Full particulars are wanting as to the various transactions of the Company relating to subscriptions to the capital stock of new companies, to loans to companies already established, and to the negotiations in which the Company, without engaging its fund, acts simply as sponsor and intermediary. But the following comprise the chief transactions which have contributed to give relief to this active corporation: In 1853 it confined itself to previously existing corporations. In 1854 it created the Company of the Grand Hotel du Louvre, in the Rue de Rivoli, with a capital of 24,000,000 francs; the Maritime Company (of Clippers,) with 30,000,000 francs capital; and the Austrian Railway Company, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs, the shares of which were placed in the beginning of 1855. In 1855 it subscribed for a large portion of the new stock of the Saint Rambert Railway, the Western Railroad of France, (Ouest,) and the Central Railroad of Switzerland, and the Rive-Gauche Company—amounts not mentioned.

In 1853 it took a large amount of the Credit Foncier Bonds, and 30,000,000 francs of the Grand Central Railroad Bonds, and 4,000,000 francs of the Vieille Montagne (Zinc) Company's Bonds. In the same year it sold out all the Credit Foncier Bonds, and most of the Vieille Montagne; the Grand Central Bonds were, most of them, still unsold at the beginning of 1855.

In 1854 it took about [illegible] francs of the Eastern Railroad (Est) Bonds, and purchased [illegible] thousand Bonds of the Dole and Salins Railroad Bonds; the amount of these Bonds is not mentioned, probably 500 francs each.

In 1855 it guaranteed the sale of [illegible] francs of the Western Railroad Bonds (Ouest) and of [illegible] Bonds of the Southern Railroad (Midi), amounting to 28,000,000 francs, and it took charge of the loan of 80,000,000 francs for the Austrian Railway Company, which passed rapidly and almost wholly into the hands of German capitalists.

The Company acted as sponsor, or agent, to [illegible] for the re-formation of the mines of the Loire, and for the fusion of the several omnibus companies in Paris into one joint concern; and in 1855 for the consolidation of the various Parisian gas companies. It has, moreover, been preparing for two years past the consolidation of the Eastern and Southern Salt Works.

It put in a bid for the last Government loan of 750,000,000 in behalf of itself and its correspondents, for no less a sum than [illegible]; but its share was reduced when the bids were adjudicated to 1,[illegible] francs of the 3 ₩ cent. Rentes.

At the close of last year it embarked in grand speculations, which remained unsettled at the date of the last balance sheet, but they appear there as yielding an estimated loss of [illegible] francs.

The amounts received in account current are mostly from large Companies, and can only be withdrawn, according to express stipulation, to be expended on their respective works. Individuals are also allowed to make deposits, the Company agreeing to take charge of their investments and stock speculations.

In order to fully appreciate the power of this vast machine as a speculative agent, it must be borne in mind that the managers and leading depositors are men in the enjoyment of extraordinary resources of wealth and position, and that in their speculative operations at the Bourse, they and the Company all act in concert, thus acquiring a power over the market which nothing, in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, can hope to resist. This power is made the greater from the large amounts employed by the Company in carrying stocks for brokers and outside speculators, in the shape of stock contracts, or as the French call them, *reports*, which contracts mostly mature on the same day in each month. The Company are thus enabled to depress the Bourse when they wish to buy, by refusing to make new contracts when settlement day comes, thereby forcing sales on a tight money market; and to promote a rise when they wish to sell, by granting a great increase of facilities to other dealers in stocks. R. M.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The footings of the weekly Bank statement are as follows:

Capital Stock	$31,[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 2—[illegible] P. M.

WHEAT—In moderate milling demand, with sales of 20,000 bush., mostly to arrive, including one parcel of Red Ohio, on the spot, at $1 [illegible]. [illegible] lower; sales, 2,500 bush. at [illegible]. Two boatloads Flour cleared this morning for Troy. Lake Imports—4,511 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bush. Wheat; [illegible] bush. Corn, and 2,146 bush. Barley. Canal Exports—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, and 3,118 bush. Wheat.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Tuesday.—*First Board*—[illegible] [illegible] Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Phil. & Sun. R. R. [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, 82½; [illegible] Chester Valley Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Reading R. R. 41⅜; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; Norristown Railroad, 52½; [illegible] Lehigh Navigation [illegible]; Lehigh Scrip, 49; 137 Reading Railroad [illegible]; 41⅜; 10 North Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; 50 Long Island Railroad, 12½; 10 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 66; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 125½; [illegible] Girard Bank, 11¼; 15 Mechanics' Bank, 29; [illegible] Bank of Kentucky, 114; 25 Bank of Pennsylvania, 115; 30 Commercial Bank, 29; 10 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]; [illegible] Commercial Bank, [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 101½; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 41½@41⅜; Reading R. R. [illegible]; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '44, 90; Pennsylvania R. R., 47½@47¾; Morris Canal, 15@15¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17@18; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 22½@23; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 10½@[illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 1st mort., 71½@72; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mt., 30@[illegible]; Long Island, 12½@12¾; Vicksburg, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1[illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, 12½@12¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—T. H. Duke, S. T. Caldwell, W. R. Prober, D. Craighead, A. W. Glover, John Lacy, Mrs. Sharkie, Miss McCreery and servant, Rev. J. Barry, Miss E. Kendrick, A. W. Geary, W. Vaulkes, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—G. Dickinson, J. B. White, G. H. Barker, Rev. Brewer, T. Rainey, R. F. W. Zeller, Lieut. G. T. Grable, U. S. A., and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 9 55 | Gov. Island.. 10 40 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Philadelphia, Sawyer, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Great Republic, San Francisco, A. A. Low & Bro.; Charter Oak, Carver, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.

Bark Azelia, Davis, Rio Janeiro, F. H. Whitmore.

Brigs Jenny Lind, Cole, Jacksonville, Dunning, Morse & Co.; James Wallace, Brown, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Mary, Racket, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Julia Frances, Weeks, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes; Julia, Seaming, Tortugas, Merrill & Abbott; Marshall Chadwick, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; James Smith, States, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; H. Ballock, Higgins, Para, Burdett & Noble.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Russell, Taunton, master.

Propeller Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell. Sunday, at [illegible] P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, and at 8.30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama. In Savannah River passed brig Constitution, of Searsport, bound for Havana.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Monday morning, 25 miles S. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with a large ship, bound S., showing [illegible] and 7 in red on a white ground.

Ship Edgar P. Stringer, Wood, Sunderland Nov. 1, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to C. C. Duncan & Co. Nov. 15, lat. 46 46, lon. 38 15, saw a ship with a black ball in her foretopsail. Nov. 18, lat. 46 30, lon. 41 30, Hugh Divers, a seaman, of Glasgow, fell from the fore topsail yard overboard and was drowned. Nov. 26, lat. [illegible], lon. 41 30, experienced a heavy gale from S. to W. N. W., with very heavy cross sea, split topsails and [illegible] and started casing of the head, &c.

Schr. L. R. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, with naval stores to master.

Schr. Only Daughter, Rodgers, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Lockwood, with mdse. from bark Genesee, lately ashore at Little Egg Harbor.

Schr. American, Vanderbilt, Charleston [illegible] ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Champion, Russell, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Favorite, ——, with mdse. from bark Genesee, lately ashore at Little Egg Harbor.

Schr. Stag, Smith, Alexandria.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Baltimore.

Schr. J. Potter, Adams, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. E. F. Metcalf, Burton, Albany for Providence.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Baker, Albany for Providence.

Schr. Pointer, Ingraham, Albany for Warren, R. I.

Propeller Thomas Swan, Willets, Baltimore 30 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Planet, Lopez, Philadelphia.

Propeller Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Propeller Seneca, Chauncey, Hartford.

Propeller Decatur, Geer, Norwich.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.

Propeller Pelican, Ankirch, Providence.

WIND—Sunrise, W.; Sunset, N. E., light.

Sailed.

Steamship Philadelphia, Sawyer, Havana and New-Orleans. Ship Simpson, Smith, Liverpool. U. S. surveying schr. Bowditch, Budd, Key West via Charleston.

Below.

A bark, supposed to be the Princeton, from Demerara, in the eastern offing. Brig Bohio, Rice, from Port-au-Prince, off Barnegat.—(By Capt. Hazard, of steamtug W. H. Webb.)

Memoranda.

Capt. Hazard, of steamtug W. H. Webb, reports the brig Jerome (ashore on Squan) as being well up on the beach, upright, and thinks she can easily be got off.

The ship Troy, ashore on Jersey flats, lies in about the same condition. Part of the wheat in bags has been discharged.

The ship Enterprise is rapidly being discharged, and will probably go on the Day Dock on Friday.